

2022 FIFA World Cup



The 2022 FIFA World Cup was the 22nd FIFA World Cup, the quadrennial world championship for national football teams organized by FIFA. It took place in Qatar from 20 November to 18 December 2022, after the country was awarded the hosting rights in 2010. It was the first World Cup to be held in the Arab world and Muslim world, and the second held entirely in Asia after the 2002 tournament in South Korea and Japan.

This tournament was the last with 32 participating teams, with the number of teams being increased to 48 for the 2026 edition. To avoid the extremes of Qatar's hot climate, the event was held during November and December. It was held over a reduced time frame of 29 days with 64 matches played in eight venues across five cities. Qatar entered the event—their first World Cup—automatically as the host's national team, alongside 31 teams determined by the qualification process.

Argentina were crowned the champions after winning the final against the title holder France 4–2 on penalties following a 3–3 draw after extra time. It was Argentina's third title and their first since 1986, as well being the first nation from outside of Europe to win the tournament since 2002. French player Kylian Mbappé became the first player to score a hat-trick in a World Cup final since Geoff Hurst in the 1966 final and won the Golden Boot as he scored the most goals (eight) during the tournament. Argentine captain Lionel Messi was voted the tournament's best player, winning the Golden Ball. Teammates Emiliano Martínez and Enzo Fernández won the Golden Glove, awarded to the tournament's best goalkeeper, and the Young Player Award, awarded to the tournament's best young player, respectively. With 172 goals, the tournament set a new record for the highest number of goals scored with the 32-team format, with every participating team scoring at least one goal.

The choice to host the World Cup in Qatar attracted significant criticism, with concerns raised over the country's treatment of migrant workers, women and members of the LGBT community, as well as Qatar's climate, lack of a strong football culture, scheduling changes, and allegations of bribery for hosting rights and wider FIFA corruption.

Overview

The FIFA World Cup is a professional football tournament held between national football teams, organised by FIFA. The tournament, held every four years, was first played in 1930 in Uruguay and has been contested by 32 teams since the 1998 event. The tournament was contested with eight round-robin groups followed by a knockout round for 16 teams. The defending champions were France, who defeated Croatia 4–2 in the 2018 FIFA World Cup Final. The event was scheduled to take place under a reduced length, from 20 November to 18 December in Qatar. Being held in Qatar, it was the first World Cup tournament to be held in the Arab world. Spectators were not required to follow most COVID-19 pandemic restrictions such as social distancing, wearing masks, and negative tests.

Schedule

Unlike previous FIFA World Cups, which are typically played in June and July, because of Qatar's intense summer heat and often fairly high humidity, the 2022 World Cup was played in November and December. As a result, the World Cup was unusually staged in the middle of the seasons of many domestic association football leagues, which started in late July or August, including all of the major European leagues, which had been obliged to incorporate extended breaks into their domestic schedules to accommodate the World Cup. Major European competitions had scheduled their respective competitions group matches to be played before the World Cup, to avoid playing group matches the following year.

The match schedule was confirmed by FIFA in July 2020. The group stage was set to begin on 21 November, with four matches every day. Later, the schedule was tweaked by moving the Qatar vs Ecuador game to 20 November, after Qatar lobbied FIFA to allow their team to open the tournament. The final was played on 18 December 2022, National Day, at Lusail Stadium.

2022 FIFA World Cup
2022 كأس العالم لكرة القدم
Ka's al- 'ālam li-kurat al-qadam 2022
FIFA WORLD CUP Qatar 2022
الآن هو كل شيء
Al- 'āna huwa kullu šay'
'Now Is All'
Tournament details
Host country Qatar
Dates 20 November – 18 December
Teams 32 (from 5 confederations)
Venue(s) 8 (in 5 host cities)
Final positions
Champions Argentina (3rd title)
Runners-up France
Third place Croatia
Fourth place Morocco
Tournament statistics
Matches played 64
Goals scored 172 (2.69 per match)
Attendance 3,404,252 (53,191 per match)
Top scorer(s) Kylian Mbappé (8 goals)
Best player(s) Lionel Messi
Best young player Enzo Fernández
Best goalkeeper Emiliano Martínez
Fair play award England

The matches for each group were allocated to the following stadiums:^[31]

- Groups A, B, E, F: Al Bayt Stadium, Khalifa International Stadium, Al Thumama Stadium, Ahmad bin Ali Stadium
- Groups C, D, G, H: Lusail Stadium, Stadium 974, Education City Stadium, Al Janoub Stadium

FIFA confirmed the group stage venue and kick-off times on 1 April 2022, following the draw.^{[32][33]} On 11 August, it was confirmed that Qatar vs Ecuador had been brought forward one day, now becoming the tournament's opening match, while Senegal vs Netherlands, which would have opened the tournament under the original schedule, had been reallocated to the freed-up timeslot.^[34]

Prize money

In April 2022, FIFA announced the prizes for all participating nations. Each qualified team received \$1.5 million before the competition to cover preparation costs with each team receiving at least \$9 million in prize money. This edition's total prize pool was \$440 million, \$40 million greater than the prize pool of the previous tournament.^[35]

Place	Teams	Amount (in millions)	
		Per team	Total
Champions	1	\$42	\$42
Runners-up	1	\$30	\$30
Third place	1	\$27	\$27
Fourth place	1	\$25	\$25
5th–8th place (quarter-finals)	4	\$17	\$68
9th–16th place (round of 16)	8	\$13	\$104
17th–32nd place (group stage)	16	\$9	\$144
Total	32	\$440	

Rule changes

The tournament featured new substitution rules whereby teams could make up to five substitutions in normal time, and an additional substitution in extra time.^{[36][37][38]} In addition, it was the first World Cup to feature concussion substitutions, whereby each team was permitted to use a maximum of one concussion substitute during a match. A concussion substitution did not count towards a team's quota of regular substitutions.^[39] Iranian goalkeeper Alireza Beiranvand suffered a concussion in his country's opening match against England and was replaced by Hossein Hosseini. This was the first use of a dedicated concussion substitute during a World Cup.^[40]

Host selection

The bidding procedure to host the 2018 and 2022 FIFA World Cups began in January 2009. National associations had until 2 February 2009 to register interest.^[41] Initially, 11 bids were made for the 2018 FIFA World Cup, but Mexico withdrew from proceedings,^{[42][43]} and Indonesia's bid was rejected by FIFA in February 2010 after the Indonesian Football Association failed to submit a letter of Indonesian government guarantee to support the bid.^[44]

After UEFA were guaranteed to host the 2018 event, members of UEFA were no longer in contention to host in 2022.^[45] There were five bids remaining for the 2022 FIFA World Cup: Australia, Japan, Qatar, South Korea, and the United States. The 22-member FIFA Executive Committee convened in Zürich on 2 December 2010 to vote to select the hosts of both tournaments.^[46] Two FIFA executive committee members were suspended before the vote in relation to allegations of corruption regarding their votes.^[47] The decision to host the 2022 World Cup in Qatar, which was graded as having "high operational risk",^[48] generated criticism from media commentators.^[49] It was criticised by many as being part of the FIFA corruption scandals.^[50]

The voting patterns were as follows:^[51]

2022 FIFA bidding (majority 12 votes)

Bidders	Votes			
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Qatar	11	10	11	14
United States	3	5	6	8
South Korea	4	5	5	Eliminated
Japan	3	2	Eliminated	
Australia	1	Eliminated		

Host selection criticism

There have been allegations of bribery and corruption in the selection process involving FIFA's executive committee members.^[52] These allegations are being investigated by FIFA. In May 2011, allegations of corruption within the FIFA senior officials raised questions over the legitimacy of the World Cup 2022 being held in Qatar. The accusations of corruption were made relating to how Qatar won the right to host the event. A FIFA internal investigation and report cleared Qatar of any violation, but chief investigator Michael J. Garcia described FIFA's report on his enquiry as containing "numerous materially incomplete and erroneous representations."^[53] Despite convictions and guilty pleas of accepting bribes, FIFA ultimately elected not to change the host site.

In May 2015, Swiss federal prosecutors opened an investigation into corruption and money laundering related to the 2018 and 2022 World Cup bids.^{[54][55]} In August 2018, former FIFA president Sepp Blatter claimed that Qatar had used "black ops", suggesting that the bid committee had cheated to win the hosting rights.^[56] Some investigations found that Qatar sought an edge in securing hosting by hiring a former CIA officer turned private contractor, Kevin Chalker, to spy on rival bid teams and key football officials who picked the winner in 2010.^[57]

In September 2018, a delegation from al-Ghufran tribe lodged a complaint to FIFA's president to reject the establishment of the World Cup in Qatar unless its government restored the Qatari nationality to all those affected from the tribe and returned land allegedly stolen from them to build the sport facilities.^[58]

Qatar faced strong criticism for the treatment of foreign workers involved in preparation for the World Cup, with Amnesty International referring to "forced labour" and poor working conditions,^{[59][60]} while many migrant workers reported having to pay large "recruitment fees" to obtain employment.^[61] The Guardian newspaper reported that many workers were denied food and water, had their identity papers taken away from them, and that they were not paid on time or at all, making some of them in effect slaves. The Guardian estimated that up to 4,000 workers could die from lax safety and other causes by the time the competition was held. Between 2015 and 2021, the Qatari government adopted new labour reforms to improve working conditions, including a minimum wage for all workers and the removal of the kafala system. According to Amnesty International, however, living and working conditions of the foreign workers did not improve in the last years.^[62]

Qatar was the smallest nation by area ever to have been awarded a FIFA World Cup – the next smallest by area was Switzerland, host of the 1954 World Cup, which was more than three times as large as Qatar and only needed to host 16 teams instead of 32. Qatar also became only the second country (not including Uruguay and Italy, hosts of the first two World Cups) to be awarded a FIFA World Cup despite having never qualified for a previous edition: Japan was awarded co-hosting rights of the 2002 World Cup in 1996 without ever having qualified for the finals, although they qualified for the 1998 edition. Of the eight stadiums used in the tournament, six were located in the Doha metropolitan area, making it the first World Cup since 1930 in which most of the stadiums were in one city. While this decreased the distance that fans and players needed to commute, Qatar itself struggled to accommodate the numbers of arriving fans with its diminutive amount of space.^[63]

Due to Qatar's laws on alcohol consumption, World Cup organisers announced the creation of designated "sobering up" zones as an alternative to wide-scale arrests of intoxicated fans during the World Cup.^[64] Qatar's World Cup chief executive of the Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy, Nasser Al Khater, stated that the purpose of the designated sobering-up areas was to ensure the fans' safety.^[65] If a fan was sent to the "sobering up" zone, they were permitted to leave when they could display clearheaded behaviour.^[66] Multiple news agencies described the controversy as a "cultural clash" between social conservatism and Islamic morality against the "norms" of secular Western liberal democracies.^{[11][67]}

Qatar also walked back on earlier commitments to avoid persecuting members of the LGBT community, going as far as confiscating rainbow-themed items,^{[68][69][70]} and security officials reportedly intimidated fans.^[71]

Cost of hosting the tournament



Russian President Vladimir Putin handing over the symbolic relay baton for the hosting rights of the 2022 FIFA World Cup to Qatar's Emir Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani in June 2018

At an estimated cost of over \$220 billion,^[72] it is the most expensive World Cup ever held to date; this figure is disputed by Qatari officials, including organising CEO Nasser Al Khater, who said the true cost was \$8 billion, and other figures related to overall infrastructure development since the World Cup was awarded to Qatar in 2010.^[73]

Venues

The first five proposed venues for the World Cup were unveiled at the beginning of March 2010. Qatar intended that the stadiums should reflect its history and culture, and for the designs to meet the following terms of reference: legacy, comfort, accessibility, and sustainability.^[74] The stadiums were equipped with cooling systems that aim to reduce temperatures within the stadium by up to 20 °C (36 °F).^{[75][76]}

Their marketing included statements describing the stadiums as zero waste, and the upper tiers of the stadiums will be disassembled after the World Cup and donated to countries with less developed sports infrastructure.^{[75][76]} Qatar aspired to be compliant and certified by the Global Sustainability Assessment System (GSAS) for all the World Cup stadiums. All of the five stadium projects launched were designed by German architect Albert Speer & Partners.^[77] The Al Bayt and Al Wakrah stadiums were the only indoor stadiums of the eight used.^[78]

In an April 2013 report by Merrill Lynch, the organisers in Qatar requested that FIFA approve a smaller number of stadiums due to the growing costs.^[79] Bloomberg said that Qatar wished to cut the number of venues to eight or nine from the twelve originally planned.^[80] By April 2017, FIFA had yet to finalise the number of stadiums Qatar must have readied in five years' time. Qatar's Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy (SC) said it expected there would be eight in and near Doha, with the exception of Al Khor.^{[81][82]}

The most used stadium was the Lusail Stadium, which hosted 10 matches, including the final. The Al Bayt Stadium in Al Khor hosted nine matches. All but the nine matches hosted in Al Khor in this tournament were held within a 20 miles (32 km) radius of the centre of Doha. In addition, the Khalifa, Al Thumama and Education City stadiums hosted eight matches each (Khalifa hosted the third place match, while Al Thumama and Education City hosted a quarter-final each) and the 974, Al Janoub and Ahmad bin Ali stadiums hosted seven matches each, including a round of 16 match each.

Stadium 974, formerly known as the Ras Abu About Stadium, was the seventh FIFA World Cup 2022 venue to be completed by the SC. Its name comes from the number of shipping containers used in its construction and Qatar's international dialling code. The venue will be dismantled completely after the tournament – this stadium was the first temporary stadium ever used for a FIFA World Cup.^[83] All of the other stadiums used except Khalifa International were reduced in capacity by half.^[84]

The Qatari government employed about 50,000 security personnel including police departments and military forces from at least thirteen countries, including Poland, Germany, France, Kuwait, Jordan, Italy, Palestine, Spain, Pakistan, Turkey, USA, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom.^{[85][86]}

Stadiums

City	Stadium	Capacity
<u>Lusail</u>	<u>Lusail Stadium</u>	88,966 ^{[87][88][E]}
<u>Al Khor</u>	<u>Al Bayt Stadium</u>	68,895 ^{[89][90][F]}
<u>Al Rayyan</u>	<u>Khalifa International Stadium</u>	45,857 ^{[91][92]} [G]
	<u>Ahmad bin Ali Stadium</u>	45,032 ^{[93][94][H]}
	<u>Education City Stadium</u>	44,667 ^{[95][96][I]}
<u>Doha</u>	<u>Al Thumama Stadium</u>	44,400 ^{[97][98][J]}
	<u>Stadium 974</u>	44,089 ^{[99][100][K]}
<u>Al Wakrah</u>	<u>Al Janoub Stadium</u>	44,325 ^{[101][102][L]}

Team base camps

Base camps were used by the 32 national squads to stay and train before and during the World Cup tournament. In July 2022, FIFA announced the hotels and training sites for each participating team.^{[103][104]} This World Cup was the most compact since the inaugural edition in 1930, with 24 of the 32 teams being within a 10 km radius of each other, and are concentrated within the Doha area. It was the first Cup since 1930 in which players did not need to take flights to matches and could remain at the same training base throughout the entire tournament.^{[105][106]}

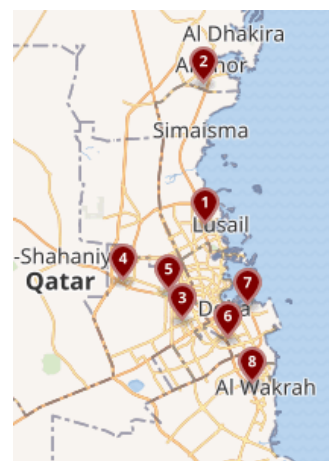


Six of the eight venues, such as the venue for the final, Lusail Stadium, were new stadiums built specifically for the 2022 FIFA World Cup.



Some venues, such as the 68,000-seat Al Bayt Stadium, will have its upper tier of seating removed to reduce capacity after the tournament.

Team	Hotel	Training site
 Argentina	Qatar University Hostel 1	Qatar University Training Site 3
 Australia	New Aspire Academy Athlete Accommodation	Aspire Zone Training Facilities 5
 Belgium	Hilton Salwa Beach Resort and Villas	Salwa Training Site
 Brazil	The Westin Doha Hotel and Spa	Al Arabi SC Stadium
 Cameroon	Banyan Tree Doha at La Cigale Mushaireb	Al Sailiya SC Stadium
 Canada	Century Marina Hotel Lusail	Umm Salal SC Training Facilities
 Costa Rica	dusitD2 Salwa Doha	Al Ahli SC Stadium
 Croatia	Hilton Doha	Al Ersal Training Site 3
 Denmark	Retaj Salwa Resort & SPA	Al Sailiya SC 2
 Ecuador	Hyatt Regency Oryx Doha	Mesaimmer SC Training Facilities
 England	Souq Al Wakra Hotel Qatar by Tivoli	Al Wakrah SC Stadium
 France	Al Messila – A Luxury Collection Resort & Spa, Doha	Al Sadd SC Stadium
 Germany	Zulal Wellness Resort	Al Shamal SC Stadium
 Ghana	DoubleTree by Hilton Doha – Al Sadd	Aspire Zone Training Facilities 1
 Iran	Al Rayyan Hotel Doha Curio Collection by Hilton	Al Rayyan SC Training Facilities 1
 Japan	Radisson Blu Hotel Doha	Al Sadd SC New Training Facilities 1
 Mexico	Simaisma, A Murwab Resort	Al Khor SC Stadium
 Morocco	Wyndham Doha West Bay	Al Duhail SC Stadium
 Netherlands	The St. Regis Doha	Qatar University Training Site 6
 Poland	Ezdan Palace Hotel	Al Kharaitiyat SC Training Facilities
 Portugal	Al Samriya Autograph Collection Hotel	Al Shahaniya SC Training Facilities
 Qatar	Al Aziziyah Boutique Hotel	Aspire Zone Training Facilities 3
 Saudi Arabia	Sealine Beach, a Murwab Resort	Sealine Training Site
 Senegal	Duhail Handball Sports Hall	Al Duhail SC 2
 Serbia	Rixos Gulf Hotel Doha	Al Arabi SC Training Facilities
 South Korea	Le Méridien City Center Doha	Al Egla Training Site 5
 Spain	Qatar University Hostel 2	Qatar University Training Site 1
 Switzerland	Le Royal Méridien, Doha	University of Doha for Science and Technology Training Facilities
 Tunisia	Wyndham Grand Doha West Bay Beach	Al Egla Training Sites 3
 United States	Marsa Malaz Kempinski, The Pearl – Doha	Al Gharafa SC Stadium
 Uruguay	Pullman Doha West Bay	Al Ersal Training Site 1
 Wales	Delta Hotels City Center Doha	Al Sadd SC New Training Facilities 2



[\[Interactive fullscreen map\]](#)

This is a stopgap mapping solution, while attempts are made to resolve technical difficulties with {{QSM Location map}}

Venues of the 2022 FIFA World Cup

- 1** [Lusail Stadium](#)
- 2** [Al Bayt Stadium](#)
- 3** [Khalifa International Stadium](#)
- 4** [Ahmad bin Ali Stadium](#)
- 5** [Education City Stadium](#)
- 6** [Al Thumama Stadium](#)
- 7** [Stadium 974](#)
- 8** [Al Janoub Stadium](#)

Teams

Qualification

FIFA's [six continental confederations](#) organised their own [qualifying competitions](#). All 211 [FIFA member associations](#) were eligible to enter qualification. The [Qatari national team](#), as hosts, qualified automatically for the tournament. However, the [Asian Football Confederation \(AFC\)](#) obliged Qatar to participate in the Asian qualifying stage as the first two rounds also act as [qualification](#) for the [2023 AFC Asian Cup](#).^[107] Since Qatar reached the final stage as winners in their group, [Lebanon](#), the fifth-best second place team, advanced instead.^[108] [France](#), the reigning [World Cup champions](#) also went through qualifying stages as normal.^[109]

Saint Lucia initially entered [CONCACAF qualification](#) but withdrew from it before their first match. [North Korea](#) withdrew from the [AFC qualifying round](#) due to safety concerns related to the [COVID-19 pandemic](#). Both [American Samoa](#) and [Samoa](#) withdrew before the [OFC qualification draw](#).^[110] [Tonga](#) withdrew after the [2022 Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha’apai eruption and tsunami](#).^[111] Due to [COVID-19 outbreaks](#) in their squads, [Vanuatu](#) and [Cook Islands](#) also withdrew because of the [travel restrictions](#).^{[112][113]}

Of the 32 nations qualified to play at the 2022 FIFA World Cup, 24 countries competed at the previous tournament in 2018.^[114] Qatar were the only team making their debut in the FIFA World Cup, becoming the first hosts to make their tournament debut since [Italy](#) in 1934. As a result, the 2022 tournament was the first World Cup in which none of the teams that earned a spot through qualification were making their debut. The [Netherlands](#), [Ecuador](#), [Ghana](#), [Cameroon](#), and the [United States](#) returned to the tournament after missing the 2018 tournament. [Canada](#) returned after 36 years, their only prior appearance being in 1986.^[115] [Wales](#) made their first appearance in 64 years – the longest ever gap for any team, their only previous participation having been in 1958.^[116]

[Italy](#), four-time winners and [reigning European champions](#), failed to qualify for a second successive World Cup for the first time in their history, losing in the [qualification play-off semi-finals](#).^[117] The Italians were the only former champions and the highest ranked team in the [FIFA Men's World Rankings](#) that failed to qualify. Italy were also the fourth team to have failed to qualify for the upcoming World Cup after having won the previous [UEFA European Championship](#), following [Czechoslovakia](#) in 1978, [Denmark](#) in 1994, and [Greece](#) in 2006.^[118] The previous World Cup hosts, [Russia](#), were disqualified from competing due to the [Russian invasion of Ukraine](#).^[119]

[Chile](#), the 2015 and 2016 [Copa América](#) winners, failed to qualify for the second consecutive time. [Nigeria](#) were defeated by [Ghana](#) on away goals in [Confederation of African Football \(CAF\)](#) final playoff round, having qualified for the previous three World Cups and six out of the last seven. [Egypt](#), [Panama](#), [Colombia](#), [Peru](#), [Iceland](#), and [Sweden](#), all of whom qualified for the 2018 World Cup, did not qualify for the 2022 tournament.^[120] [Ghana](#) were the lowest ranked team to qualify, ranked 61st.^[121]

The qualified teams, listed by region, with numbers in parentheses indicating final positions in the [FIFA Men's World Ranking](#) before the tournament were.^[122]

AFC (6)

- [Australia](#) (38)
- [Iran](#) (20)
- [Japan](#) (24)
- [Qatar](#) (50) (hosts)
- [Saudi Arabia](#) (51)
- [South Korea](#) (28)

CAF (5)

- [Cameroon](#) (43)
- [Ghana](#) (61)
- [Morocco](#) (22)
- [Senegal](#) (18)
- [Tunisia](#) (30)

CONCACAF (4)

- [Canada](#) (41)
- [Costa Rica](#) (31)
- [Mexico](#) (13)
- [United States](#) (16)

CONMEBOL (4)

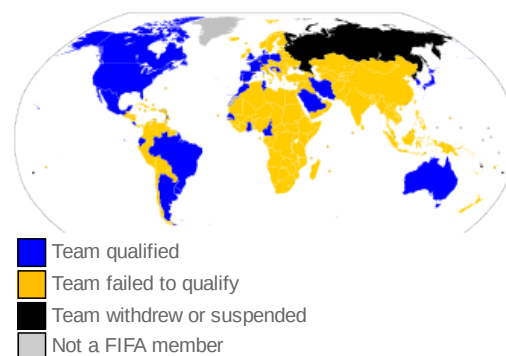
- [Argentina](#) (3)
- [Brazil](#) (1)
- [Ecuador](#) (44)
- [Uruguay](#) (14)

OFC (0)

- *None qualified*

UEFA (13)

- [Belgium](#) (2)
- [Croatia](#) (12)
- [Denmark](#) (10)
- [England](#) (5)
- [France](#) (4)
- [Germany](#) (11)
- [Netherlands](#) (8)
- [Poland](#) (26)
- [Portugal](#) (9)
- [Serbia](#) (21)
- [Spain](#) (7)
- [Switzerland](#) (15)
- [Wales](#) (19)



































Draw

The final draw was held at the Doha Exhibition and Convention Center in Doha, Qatar,^[123] on 1 April 2022,^[124] 19:00 AST, prior to the completion of qualification. The two winners of the [inter-confederation play-offs](#) and the winner of the [Path A of the UEFA play-offs](#) were not known at the time of the draw.^[125] The draw was attended by 2,000 guests and was led by [Carli Lloyd](#), [Jermaine Jenas](#) and sports broadcaster [Samantha Johnson](#), assisted by the likes of [Cafu](#) (Brazil), [Lothar Matthäus](#) (Germany), [Adel Ahmed Malalla](#) (Qatar), [Ali Daei](#) (Iran), [Bora Milutinović](#) (Serbia/Mexico), [Jay-Jay Okocha](#) (Nigeria), [Rabah Madjer](#) (Algeria), and [Tim Cahill](#) (Australia).^{[126][127]}

For the draw, 32 teams were allocated into four pots based on the [FIFA Men's World Rankings](#) of 31 March 2022.^[128] Pot 1 contained host Qatar (who were automatically assigned to position A1) and the best seven teams. Pot 2 contained the next best eight teams, with the next best eight teams into pot 3. Pot 4 contained the five lowest-ranked teams, along with the placeholders for the two inter-confederation play-off winners and the UEFA Path A play-off winner. Teams from the same confederation could not be drawn into the same group except for UEFA teams, for which there was at least one and no more than two per group.^[129]

This principle also applied to the placeholder teams, with constraints applying based on the confederation of both potential winners of each play-off tie. The draw started with pot 1 and ended with pot 4, with each team selected then allocated into the first available group alphabetically. The position for the team within the group would then be drawn (for the purpose of the [match schedule](#)), with the pot 1 teams automatically drawn into position 1 of each group.^[129] The pots for the draw are shown below.^[130]

Pot 1	Pot 2	Pot 3	Pot 4
 Qatar (51) (<i>hosts</i>)  Brazil (1)  Belgium (2)  France (3)  Argentina (4)  England (5)  Spain (7)  Portugal (8)	 Mexico (9)  Netherlands (10)  Denmark (11)  Germany (12)  Uruguay (13)  Switzerland (14)  United States (15)  Croatia (16)	 Senegal (20)  Iran (21)  Japan (23)  Morocco (24)  Serbia (25)  Poland (26)  South Korea (29)  Tunisia (35)	 Cameroon (37)  Canada (38)  Ecuador (46)  Saudi Arabia (49)  Ghana (61)  Wales (18) ^[M]  Costa Rica (31) ^[N]  Australia (42) ^[O]

Squads

Before submitting their final squad for the tournament, teams named a provisional squad of up to 55 players. Teams were required to have their 55-player roster submitted to FIFA by 21 October.^[131] Teams were required to name their final squads by 13 November.^[132] In August 2022, FIFA increased the final squad size to 26 players from a total of 23 players at the 2018 edition.^[133] All teams had a total of 26 players in their final squads except for France, who decided not to replace Karim Benzema after he sustained an injury, and Iran, who chose 25 players.^{[134][135]}

Officiating

In May 2022, FIFA announced the list of 36 referees, 69 assistant referees, and 24 video assistant referees for the tournament. Of the 36 referees, FIFA included two each from Argentina, Brazil, England, and France.^{[136][137]}

For the first time women referees officiated games at a major men's tournament.^[138] France's Stéphanie Frappart, Salima Mukansanga from Rwanda, and Yoshimi Yamashita from Japan became the first female referees to be appointed to a men's World Cup.^[139] Frappart previously oversaw the 2019 FIFA Women's World Cup Final.^[140] They were joined by three female assistant referees, Neuza Back, Kathryn Nesbitt, and Karen Díaz Medina. Frappart then officially became the first ever female referee to officiate a World Cup match when she worked the Costa Rica vs Germany match in Group E on 1 December.^[141]

Gambian referee Bakary Gassama and Argentine assistant referee Juan Pablo Belatti were among the officials to serve at their third World Cup. Belatti was an assistant referee in the 2018 final.^{[142][143][144]} Other returning officials included referees César Arturo Ramos of Mexico and Janny Sikazwe of Zambia, and Iranian assistant referee Mohammadreza Mansouri.^{[145][146][147]}

On 15 December 2022, FIFA announced that Polish referee Szymon Marciniak would adjudicate the final.^[148]

Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony took place on Sunday, 20 November 2022 at the Al Bayt Stadium in Al Khor, prior to the opening match of the tournament between hosts Qatar and Ecuador.^[149] It included appearances by Morgan Freeman and Ghanim Al-Muftah, along with performances by South Korean singer and BTS member Jungkook and Qatari singer Fahad Al Kubaisi.^{[150][151]} It was the first time that the Qur'an had been recited as part of the opening ceremony.^[152]

Group stage

The group stage was played from 20 November to 2 December.^[153] Competing countries were divided into eight groups of four teams (groups A to H). Teams in each group played one another in a round-robin, where the top two teams advanced to the knockout stage.

Tie-breaking criteria for group play

The ranking of teams in the group stage was determined as follows:^[154]

1. Points obtained in all group matches;
2. Goal difference in all group matches;
3. Number of goals scored in all group matches;
4. Points obtained in the matches played between the teams in question;
5. Goal difference in the matches played between the teams in question;
6. Number of goals scored in the matches played between the teams in question;
7. Fair play points in all group matches (only one deduction could be applied to a player in a single match):
 - Yellow card: -1 points;
 - Indirect red card (second yellow card): -3 points;
 - Direct red card: -4 points;
 - Yellow card and direct red card: -5 points;
8. Drawing of lots.

Group A

The first match of the tournament was held between Qatar and Ecuador in Group A. Ecuador had a disallowed goal in the opening minutes,^[155] but eventually won 2–0 with two goals from Enner Valencia.^[156] Qatar became the first host nation to lose their opening match at a World Cup.^{[157][158][159]} Many Qatar natives were seen leaving the game before the end, with ESPN reporting that two-thirds of the attendance had left.^{[160][161]} The other starting match in group A was won by the Netherlands 2–0 over Senegal. Cody Gakpo scored the opening goal in the 84th minute and Davy Klaassen added a second in stoppage time.^[162] Senegal faced Qatar in the third match of the group; Boulaye Dia capitalised on a slip by Boualem Khoukhi to put Senegal 1–0 ahead. Famara Diédhiou scored a second with a header, before Mohammed Muntari scored Qatar's first-ever goal at a World Cup to reduce the deficit back to one. Senegal eventually won the match 3–1 after an 84th-minute goal by Bamba Dieng. With this result, Qatar became the first team to be eliminated from the tournament, as well as becoming the first host nation to ever be knocked out of the tournament after two games.^[163] Gakpo scored his second goal of the tournament as the Netherlands led Ecuador; however, Valencia scored an equaliser in the 49th minute.^[164] The Netherlands won 2–0 against Qatar following goals by Gakpo and Frenkie de Jong to win the group, while Qatar attained the distinction of being the first home nation to lose all three group matches.^[165] Senegal faced Ecuador to determine the second knockout round qualifier. At the end of the first half, Ismaila Sarr scored a penalty kick to put Senegal ahead. In the 67th minute, Moisés Caicedo scored an equaliser, but shortly after, Kalidou Koulibaly gave Senegal the victory. The win was enough to qualify Senegal as the runners-up of Group A.^[166]



Result of countries participating in the 2022 FIFA World Cup

Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	Netherlands	3	2	1	0	5	1	+4	7	Advanced to <u>knockout stage</u>
2	Senegal	3	2	0	1	5	4	+1	6	
3	Ecuador	3	1	1	1	4	3	+1	4	
4	Qatar (H)	3	0	0	3	1	7	−6	0	

Source: FIFA (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/competition/17?date=2022-11-21&tab=competitionStandings>)

(H) Host

20 November 2022

19:00

Qatar
Ecuador
 0–2
 Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40012808>)
 Valencia ⚽ 16' (pen.), 31'
 2)

Al Bayt Stadium, Al Khor

Attendance: 67,372

Referee: Daniele Orsato (Italy)

21 November 2022

19:00

Senegal
Netherlands
 0–2
 Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023544>)
 Gakpo ⚽ 84'
 Klaassen ⚽ 90+9'
 9)

Al Thumama Stadium, Doha

Attendance: 41,721

Referee: Wilton Sampaio (Brazil)

25 November 2022
16:00

Qatar

Muntari 78'

1-3

Senegal

Dia 41'

Diédhiou 48'

B. Dieng 84'

Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023545>)

Al Thumama Stadium, Doha
Attendance: 41,797
Referee: Antonio Mateu Lahoz (Spain)

25 November 2022
19:00

Netherlands

Gakpo 6'

1-1

Ecuador

Valencia 49'

Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023545>)

Khalifa International Stadium, Al Rayyan
Attendance: 44,833
Referee: Mustapha Ghorbal (Algeria)

29 November 2022
18:00

Ecuador

Caicedo 67'

1-2

Senegal

I. Sarr 44' (pen.)

Koulibaly 70'

Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023545>)

Khalifa International Stadium, Al Rayyan
Attendance: 44,569
Referee: Clément Turpin (France)

29 November 2022
18:00

Netherlands

Gakpo 26'

F. de Jong 49'

2-0

Qatar

Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023545>)

Al Bayt Stadium, Al Khor
Attendance: 66,784
Referee: Bakary Gassama (Gambia)

Group B

England completed a 6–2 victory over Iran. Iranian keeper Alireza Beiranvand was removed from the game for a suspected concussion before England scored three first-half goals.^[167] Mehdi Taremi scored in the second half after which England defender Harry Maguire was also removed for a concussion.^[167] Timothy Weah, of the United States, scored a first-half goal against Wales; however, the match finished as a draw after a penalty kick was won and scored by Gareth Bale.^[168] Iran defeated Wales 2–0 following a red card to Welsh goalkeeper Wayne Hennessey after he committed a foul outside of his penalty area. Substitute Rouzbeh Cheshmi scored the first goal eight minutes into stoppage time, followed by Ramin Rezaeian scoring three minutes later.^[169] England and the United States played to a 0–0 draw, with only four shots on target between them.^[170] England won the group following a 3–0 win over Wales with a goal by Phil Foden and two by Rashford.^[171] Christian Pulisic scored the winning goal as the United States defeated Iran 1–0 to qualify for the round of 16.^[172]

Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	England	3	2	1	0	9	2	+7	7	Advanced to knockout stage
2	United States	3	1	2	0	2	1	+1	5	
3	Iran	3	1	0	2	4	7	−3	3	
4	Wales	3	0	1	2	1	6	−5	1	

Source: FIFA (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/competition/17?date=2022-11-21&tab=competitionStandings>)

21 November 2022
16:00

England

6-2

Iran

Bellingham ⚽ 35' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023545>)
 Saka ⚽ 43', 62'
 Sterling ⚽ 45+1'
 Rashford ⚽ 71'
 Grealish ⚽ 90'

Khalifa International Stadium, Al Rayyan
 Attendance: 45,334
 Referee: Raphael Claus (Brazil)

21 November 2022
 22:00

United States 🇺🇸 **1–1** 🇬🇧 **Wales**
 Weah ⚽ 36' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023545>)
 Bale ⚽ 82' (pen.)

Ahmad bin Ali Stadium, Al Rayyan
 Attendance: 43,418
 Referee: Abdulrahman Al-Jassim (Qatar)

25 November 2022
 13:00

Wales 🇬🇧 **0–2** 🇮🇷 **Iran**
 Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023545>)
 Cheshmi ⚽ 90+8'
 Rezaeian ⚽ 90+11'

Ahmad bin Ali Stadium, Al Rayyan
 Attendance: 40,875
 Referee: Mario Escobar (Guatemala)

25 November 2022
 22:00

England 🇬🇧 **0–0** 🇺🇸 **United States**
 Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023545>)

Al Bayt Stadium, Al Khor
 Attendance: 68,463
 Referee: Jesús Valenzuela (Venezuela)

29 November 2022
 22:00

Wales 🇬🇧 **0–3** 🇬🇧 **England**
 Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023545>)
 Rashford ⚽ 50', 68'
 Foden ⚽ 51'

Ahmad bin Ali Stadium, Al Rayyan
 Attendance: 44,297
 Referee: Slavko Vinčić (Slovenia)



29 November 2022
 22:00

Iran 🇮🇷 **0–1** 🇺🇸 **United States**
 Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023545>)
 Pulisic ⚽ 38'

Al Thumama Stadium, Doha
 Attendance: 42,127
 Referee: Antonio Mateu Lahoz (Spain)


Group C

Argentina took an early lead against Saudi Arabia after Lionel Messi scored a penalty kick after ten minutes; however, second-half goals by Saleh Al-Shehri and Salem Al-Dawsari won the match 2–1 for Saudi Arabia,^[173] a result described as "the biggest upset in the history of the World Cup."^{[174][175]} The match between Mexico and Poland ended as a goalless 0–0 draw after Guillermo Ochoa saved Robert Lewandowski's penalty kick attempt.^[176] Lewandowski scored his first career World Cup goal in a 2–0 win over Saudi Arabia four days later.^{[177][178]} Argentina defeated Mexico 2–0, with Messi scoring the opener and later assisting teammate Enzo Fernández who scored his first international goal.^{[179][180]} Argentina won their last game as they played Poland with goals by Alexis Mac Allister and Julián Álvarez which was enough to win the group;^[181] Poland qualified for the knockout stage on goal difference.^[182]


Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	 Argentina	3	2	0	1	5	2	+3	6	Advanced to <u>knockout stage</u>
2	 Poland	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	4	
3	 Mexico	3	1	1	1	2	3	−1	4	
4	 Saudi Arabia	3	1	0	2	3	5	−2	3	

Source: FIFA (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplust/en/match-centre/competition/17?date=2022-11-21&tab=competitionStandings>)

22 November 2022
13:00

Argentina

1–2

Saudi Arabia

Messi ⚽ 10' (pen.)

Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplust/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023546>)


Al-Shehri ⚽ 48'

S. Al-Dawsari ⚽ 53'


1)

Lusail Stadium, Lusail
Attendance: 88,012
Referee: Slavko Vinčić (Slovenia)

22 November 2022
19:00

Mexico

0–0


Poland

Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplust/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023546>)


3)

Stadium 974, Doha
Attendance: 39,369
Referee: Chris Beath (Australia)

26 November 2022
16:00

Poland

2–0

Saudi Arabia

Zieliński ⚽ 39'


Lewandowski ⚽ 82'

Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplust/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023545>)


9)

Education City Stadium, Al Rayyan
Attendance: 44,259
Referee: Wilton Sampaio (Brazil)

26 November 2022
22:00

Argentina

2–0

Mexico

Messi ⚽ 64'


Fernández ⚽ 87'

Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplust/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023546>)


2)

Lusail Stadium, Lusail
Attendance: 88,966
Referee: Daniele Orsato (Italy)

30 November 2022
22:00

Poland

0–2

Argentina

Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplust/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023546>)

Mac Allister ⚽ 46'



Álvarez ⚽ 67'

4)

Stadium 974, Doha

Attendance: 44,089
Referee: Danny Makkelie (Netherlands)

30 November 2022
22:00

Saudi Arabia  **1–2** **Mexico** 
S. Al-Dawsari ⚽ 90+5' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023546>)
Martín ⚽ 47'
Chávez ⚽ 52'

Lusail Stadium, Lusail
Attendance: 84,985
Referee: Michael Oliver (England)



Group D

The match between Denmark and Tunisia ended as a goalless draw; both teams had goals disallowed by offside calls.^[183] Danish midfielder Christian Eriksen made his first major international appearance since suffering a cardiac arrest at the UEFA Euro 2020.^[183] Defending champions France went a goal behind to Australia, after a Craig Goodwin goal within ten minutes. France, however, scored four goals, by Adrien Rabiot, by Kylian Mbappé, and two by Olivier Giroud to win 4–1.^[184] The goals tied Giroud with Thierry Henry as France's all-time top goalscorer.^[184] Mitchell Duke scored the only goal as Australia won against Tunisia. This was their first World Cup win since 2010.^{[185][186]} Mbappé scored a brace as France defeated Denmark 2–1. This was enough for France to qualify for the knockout round – the first time since Brazil in 2006 that the defending champions progressed through the opening round.^{[187][185]} Mathew Leckie scored the only goal as Australia defeated Denmark 1–0, qualifying for the knockout round as runners-up with the win.^[188] Wahbi Khazri scored for Tunisia against France in the 58th minute. Although Antoine Griezmann equalised in stoppage time it was overturned for offside. Tunisia finished third in the group, as they required a draw in the Denmark and Australia game.^[189]

Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	 France	3	2	0	1	6	3	+3	6	Advanced to knockout stage
2	 Australia	3	2	0	1	3	4	−1	6	
3	 Tunisia	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	4	
4	 Denmark	3	0	1	2	1	3	−2	1	



Source: FIFA (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/competition/17?date=2022-11-21&tab=competitionStandings>)

22 November 2022
16:00

Denmark  **0–0** **Tunisia** 
Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023546>)
6)



Education City Stadium, Al Rayyan
Attendance: 42,925
Referee: César Arturo Ramos (Mexico)

22 November 2022
22:00

France  **4–1** **Australia** 
Rabiot ⚽ 27' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023547>)
Giroud ⚽ 32', 71' Goodwin ⚽ 9'
Mbappé ⚽ 68' 0)



Al Janoub Stadium, Al Wakrah
Attendance: 40,875
Referee: Victor Gomes (South Africa)

26 November 2022
13:00

Tunisia  **0–1** **Australia** 
Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023546>)
Duke ⚽ 23' 9)



Al Janoub Stadium, Al Wakrah
Attendance: 41,823
Referee: Daniel Siebert (Germany)

26 November 2022
19:00

France  **2–1** **Denmark** 
Mbappé ⚽ 61', 86' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023546>) A. Christensen ⚽ 68'
7)



Stadium 974, Doha
Attendance: 42,860
Referee: Szymon Marciniak (Poland)

30 November 2022
18:00

Australia  **1–0** **Denmark** 
Leckie ⚽ 60' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023546>)
8)

Al Janoub Stadium, Al Wakrah
Attendance: 41,232
Referee: Mustapha Ghorbal (Algeria)

30 November 2022
18:00

Tunisia  **1–0** **France** 
Khazri ⚽ 58' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023546>)
5)

Education City Stadium, Al Rayyan
Attendance: 43,627
Referee: Matthew Conger (New Zealand)



Group E

Group E began with Japan facing 2014 champions Germany. After an early penalty kick was converted by Germany's İlkay Gündoğan, Japan scored two second-half goals by Ritsu Dōan and Takuma Asano in a 2–1 upset win.^[190] In the second group match, Spain defeated Costa Rica 7–0. First-half goals by Dani Olmo, Marco Asensio, and Ferran Torres were followed by goals by Gavi, Carlos Soler, Alvaro Morata, and a second by Torres.^{[191][192]} This was the largest defeat in a World Cup since Portugal's victory over North Korea in the 2010 event by the same scoreline.^[193] Costa Rica defeated Japan 1–0, with Keysher Fuller scoring with Costa Rica's first shot on target of the tournament.^[194] Germany and Spain drew 1–1, with Álvaro Morata scoring for Spain and Niclas Füllkrug scoring for Germany.^{[195][196][197]} Morata scored the opening goal for Spain against Japan as they controlled the first half of the match.^[198] Japan equalised on Ritsu Doan before a second goal by Kaoru Mitoma was heavily investigated by VAR for the ball being out of play. The goal was awarded, and Japan won the group following a 2–1 win.^[199] Serge Gnabry scored on ten minutes for Germany against Costa Rica and they led until half-time. Germany required a win, and for Japan to not win their match, or for both teams to win their matches by a combined goal difference of at least 9 goals, to qualify. In the second half, goals by Yeltsin Tejeda and Juan Vargas gave Costa Rica a 2–1 lead, which would have qualified them into the knockout stages ahead of Spain. Germany scored three further goals—two by Kai Havertz and a goal by Niclas Fullkrug, ending in a 4–2 win for Germany—which was not enough to qualify them for the final stages.^[200] Japan won the group ahead of Spain.^[201]

Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	 Japan	3	2	0	1	4	3	+1	6	Advanced to knockout stage
2	 Spain	3	1	1	1	9	3	+6	4	
3	 Germany	3	1	1	1	6	5	+1	4	
4	 Costa Rica	3	1	0	2	3	11	−8	3	

Source: FIFA (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/competition/17?date=2022-11-21&tab=competitionStandings>)

23 November 2022
16:00

Germany  **1–2** **Japan** 
Gündoğan ⚽ 33' (pen.) Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023547>) Dōan ⚽ 75'
Asano ⚽ 83'
6)

Khalifa International Stadium, Al Rayyan
Attendance: 42,608

Referee: Iván Barton (El Salvador)

23 November 2022
19:00




Spain 	7–0	 Costa Rica
Olmo  11'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023547)	
Asensio  21'		
F. Torres  31' (pen.), 54'		
Gavi  74'		
Soler  90'		
Morata  90+2'		

Al Thumama Stadium, Doha

Attendance: 40,013

Referee: Mohammed Abdulla Hassan Mohamed (United Arab Emirates)

27 November 2022
13:00





Japan 	0–1	 Costa Rica
	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023547)	Fuller  81'
		1)

Ahmad bin Ali Stadium, Al Rayyan

Attendance: 41,479

Referee: Michael Oliver (England)

27 November 2022
22:00






Spain 	1–1	 Germany
Morata  62'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023547)	Füllkrug  83'
		4)

Al Bayt Stadium, Al Khor

Attendance: 68,895

Referee: Danny Makkellie (Netherlands)

1 December 2022
22:00








Japan 	2–1	 Spain
Dōan  48'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023547)	Morata  11'
Tanaka  51'		5)

Khalifa International Stadium, Al Rayyan

Attendance: 44,851

Referee: Victor Gomes (South Africa)

1 December 2022
22:00

Costa Rica 	2–4	 Germany
Tejeda  58'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023547)	Gnabry  10'
Vargas  70'		Havertz  73', 85'
	3)	Füllkrug  89'

Al Bayt Stadium, Al Khor

Attendance: 67,054

Referee: Stéphanie Frappart (France)

Group F

Group F's first match was a goalless draw between Morocco and Croatia.^[202] Canada had a penalty kick in the first half of their match against Belgium which was saved by Thibaut Courtois. Belgium won the match by a single goal by Michy Batshuayi.^[203] Belgium manager Roberto Martínez confirmed after the game that he believed Canada to have been the better team.^[204] Belgium lost 2–0 to Morocco, despite Morocco having a long-range direct free kick goal by Hakim Ziyech overturned for an offside on another player in the lead up to the goal. Two second-half goals from Zakaria Aboukhlal and Romain Saïss helped the Morocco win their first World Cup match since 1998.^{[205][206]} The match sparked riots in Belgium, with residents fires and fireworks being set off.^[207] Alphonso Davies scored Canada's first World Cup goal to give Canada the lead over Croatia. Goals by Marko Livaja, Lovro Majer, and two by Andrej Kramarić for Croatia completed a 4–1 victory.^[208]



Morocco scored two early goals through Hakim Ziyech and Youssef En-Nesyri in their game against Canada and qualified following a 2–1 victory. Canada's only goal was an own goal by Nayef Aguerd.^[209] Croatia and Belgium played a goalless draw which eliminated Belgium, whose team was ranked second in the world, from the tournament.^[210]

Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	 Morocco	3	2	1	0	4	1	+3	7	Advanced to <u>knockout stage</u>
2	 Croatia	3	1	2	0	4	1	+3	5	
3	 Belgium	3	1	1	1	1	2	−1	4	
4	 Canada	3	0	0	3	2	7	−5	0	

Source: FIFA (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/competition/17?date=2022-11-21&tab=competitionStandings>)

23 November 2022

13:00

Morocco  **0–0**  **Croatia**
 Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023548>)
 1)



Al Bayt Stadium, Al Khor

Attendance: 59,407

Referee: Fernando Rapallini (Argentina)

23 November 2022

22:00

Belgium  **1–0**  **Canada**
 Batshuayi ⚽ 44' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023547>)
 7)



Ahmad bin Ali Stadium, Al Rayyan

Attendance: 40,432

Referee: Janny Sikazwe (Zambia)

27 November 2022

16:00

Belgium  **0–2**  **Morocco**
 Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023548>)
 Saïss ⚽ 73'
 Aboukhlal ⚽ 90+2'
 0)



Al Thumama Stadium, Doha

Attendance: 43,738

Referee: César Arturo Ramos (Mexico)

27 November 2022

19:00

Croatia  **4–1**  **Canada**
 Kramarić ⚽ 36', 70' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023548>)
 Livaja ⚽ 44' Davies ⚽ 2'
 Majer ⚽ 90+4'
 2)



Khalifa International Stadium, Al Rayyan

Attendance: 44,374

Referee: Andrés Matonte (Uruguay)

1 December 2022

18:00

Croatia  **0–0**  **Belgium**
 Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023547>)
 8)

Ahmad bin Ali Stadium, Al Rayyan

Attendance: 43,984

Referee: Anthony Taylor (England)

1 December 2022

18:00

Canada 🇨🇦 **1–2** **Morocco** 🇲🇦
 Aguerd ⚽ 40' (o.g.) Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023547>)
 Ziyech ⚽ 4' En-Nesyri ⚽ 23' 9)

Al Thumama Stadium, Doha
 Attendance: 43,102
 Referee: Raphael Claus (Brazil)

Group G

Breel Embolo scored the only goal in Switzerland's 1–0 defeat of Cameroon.^[211] Richarlison scored two goals as Brazil won against Serbia, with star player Neymar receiving an ankle injury.^[212] Cameroon's Jean-Charles Castelletto scored the opening goal against Serbia, but they were quickly behind as Serbia scored three goals by Strahinja Pavlović, Sergej Milinković-Savić, and Aleksandar Mitrović either side of half time. Cameroon, however, scored goals through Vincent Aboubakar and Eric Maxim Choupo-Moting, completing a 3–3 draw.^[213] An 83rd-minute winner by Casemiro for Brazil over Switzerland was enough for them to qualify for the knockout stage.^[214] Having already qualified, Brazil were unable to win their final group game, as they were defeated by Cameroon 1–0 following a goal by Vincent Aboubakar. He was later sent off for removing his shirt in celebrating the goal.^[215] Cameroon, however, did not qualify, as Switzerland defeated Serbia 3–2.^[216]

Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	Brazil	3	2	0	1	3	1	+2	6	Advanced to <u>knockout stage</u>
2	Switzerland	3	2	0	1	4	3	+1	6	
3	Cameroon	3	1	1	1	4	4	0	4	
4	Serbia	3	0	1	2	5	8	−3	1	

Source: FIFA (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/competition/17?date=2022-11-21&tab=competitionStandings>)

24 November 2022
 13:00

Switzerland 🇨🇮 **1–0** **Cameroon** 🇨🇲
 Embolo ⚽ 48' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023548>)
 8)

Al Janoub Stadium, Al Wakrah
 Attendance: 39,089
 Referee: Facundo Tello (Argentina)

24 November 2022
 22:00

Brazil 🇧🇷 **2–0** **Serbia** 🇷🇸
 Richarlison ⚽ 62', 73' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023548>)
 4)

Lusail Stadium, Lusail
 Attendance: 88,103
 Referee: Alireza Faghani (Iran)

28 November 2022
 13:00

Cameroon 🇨🇲 **3–3** **Serbia** 🇷🇸
 Castelletto ⚽ 29' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023548>)
 Aboubakar ⚽ 63' Pavlović ⚽ 45+1'
 Choupo-Moting ⚽ 66' S. Milinković-Savić ⚽ 45+3'
 A. Mitrović ⚽ 53' 7)

Al Janoub Stadium, Al Wakrah
 Attendance: 39,789
 Referee: Mohammed Abdulla Hassan Mohamed (United Arab Emirates)

28 November 2022
 19:00

Brazil 🇧🇷 **1–0** **Switzerland** 🇨🇮
 Casemiro ⚽ 83' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023548>)
 5)

Stadium 974, Doha
Attendance: 43,649
Referee: Iván Barton (El Salvador)

2 December 2022
22:00

Serbia

A. Mitrović 26'
Vlahović 35'

2-3

Switzerland

Shaqiri 20'
Embolo 44'
Freuler 48'

Stadium 974, Doha
Attendance: 41,378
Referee: Fernando Rapallini (Argentina)

2 December 2022
22:00

Cameroon

Aboubakar 90+2'

1-0

Brazil

Lusail Stadium, Lusail
Attendance: 85,986
Referee: Ismail Elfath (United States)

Group H

Uruguay and South Korea played to a goalless draw.^[217] A goalless first half between Portugal and Ghana preceded a penalty converted by Cristiano Ronaldo to give Portugal the lead. In scoring the goal, Ronaldo became the first man to score in five World Cups. Ghana responded with a goal by André Ayew before goals by João Félix, and Rafael Leão by Portugal put them 3–1 ahead. Osman Bukari scored in the 89th minute to trail by a single goal, while Iñaki Williams had a chance to equalise for Ghana ten minutes into stoppage time, but slipped before shooting. The match finished 3–2 to Portugal.^[218] Ghanaian Mohammed Salisu opened the scoring against South Korea, with Mohammed Kudus following it up. In the second half, Cho Gue-sung scored a brace for South Korea, levelling the score. Mohammed Kudus scored again in the 68th minute, winning the match 3–2 for Ghana.^[219] Portugal defeated Uruguay 2–0 with two goals from Bruno Fernandes, advancing them to the knockout stage.^[220] The game's first goal appeared to have been headed in by Ronaldo, but the ball just missed his head. A controversial penalty decision was called late in the game, with a suspected handball from José María Giménez.^{[221][222]} Portugal led South Korea through Ricardo Horta after 10 minutes. However, goals by Kim Young-gwon and Hwang Hee-chan won the match 2–1 for South Korea.^[223] Giorgian de Arrascaeta scored two goals as Uruguay defeated Ghana 2–0.^[224] However, with South Korea winning, Uruguay required another goal to progress as they finished third on goals scored.^[225] Several Uruguay players left the pitch after the game surrounding the referees and followed them off the pitch.^{[226][227][228]}

Pos	Team	Pld	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Qualification
1	Portugal	3	2	0	1	6	4	+2	6	Advanced to knockout stage
2	South Korea	3	1	1	1	4	4	0	4	
3	Uruguay	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	4	
4	Ghana	3	1	0	2	5	7	−2	3	

Source: FIFA (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplug/en/match-centre/competition/17?date=2022-11-21&tab=competitionStandings>)

24 November 2022
16:00

Uruguay

0-0

South Korea

Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplug/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023549>)
1)

Education City Stadium, Al Rayyan
Attendance: 41,663
Referee: Clément Turpin (France)

24 November 2022
19:00

Portugal

Ronaldo 65' (pen.)
Félix 78'

3-2

Ghana

A. Ayew 73'
Bukari 89'

Leão 80' 17/255711/285063/40023549
3)

Stadium 974, Doha
Attendance: 42,662
Referee: Ismail Elfath (United States)

28 November 2022
16:00

South Korea 2–3 **Ghana**
Cho Gue-sung 58', 61' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023548>)
Salisu 24' Kudus 34', 68'
9)

Education City Stadium, Al Rayyan
Attendance: 43,983
Referee: Anthony Taylor (England)

28 November 2022
22:00

Portugal 2–0 **Uruguay**
Fernandes 54', 90+3' (pen.) Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023549>)
2)

Lusail Stadium, Lusail
Attendance: 88,668
Referee: Alireza Faghani (Iran)

2 December 2022
18:00

Ghana 0–2 **Uruguay**
Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023549>)
De Arrascaeta 26', 32'
4)

Al Janoub Stadium, Al Wakrah
Attendance: 43,443
Referee: Daniel Siebert (Germany)

2 December 2022
18:00












South Korea 2–1 **Portugal**
Kim Young-gwon 27' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285063/40023549>)
Hwang Hee-chan 90+1' Horta 5'
0)

Education City Stadium, Al Rayyan
Attendance: 44,097
Referee: Facundo Tello (Argentina)

Knockout stage

In the knockout stage, if the scores were equal when normal playing time expired, extra time was played for two periods of 15 minutes each. This was followed, if required, by a penalty shoot-out to determine the winners.^[154]

Bracket

Round of 16	Quarter-finals	Semi-finals	Final
3 December – Al Rayyan (Khalifa)			
<div><div></div><div>Netherlands</div></div> <div>3</div>	9 December – Lusail		
<div><div></div><div>United States</div></div> <div>1</div>			
3 December – Al Rayyan (Ahmad bin Ali)			
<div><div></div><div>Argentina</div></div> <div>2</div>	<div><div></div><div>Netherlands</div></div> <div>2 (3)</div>	13 December – Lusail	
<div><div></div><div>Australia</div></div> <div>1</div>	<div><div></div><div>Argentina (p)</div></div> <div>2 (4)</div>		
5 December – Al Wakrah			
<div><div></div><div>Japan</div></div> <div>1 (1)</div>	9 December – Al Rayyan (Education)		
<div><div></div><div>Croatia (p)</div></div> <div>1 (3)</div>			
	<div><div></div><div>Croatia (p)</div></div> <div>1 (4)</div>	<div><div></div><div>Argentina</div></div> <div>3</div>	
		<div><div></div><div>Croatia</div></div> <div>0</div>	

England **3-0** **Senegal**

Henderson 38' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285073/40012813>)
Kane 45+3'
Saka 57' 4)

Al Bayt Stadium, Al Khor
Attendance: 65,985
Referee: Iván Barton (El Salvador)

5 December 2022
18:00

Japan 1-1 (a.e.t.) **Croatia**
Maeda 43' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285073/40012813>) 2) Perišić 55'
Penalties
1-3
Minamino ✕ Vlašić
Mitoma ✕ Brozović
Asano ✓ Livaja
Yoshida ✕ Pašalić

Al Janoub Stadium, Al Wakrah
Attendance: 42,523
Referee: Ismail Elfath (United States)

5 December 2022
22:00

Brazil 4-1 **South Korea**
Vinícius Júnior 7' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285073/40012813>) 3) Paik Seung-ho 76'
Neymar 13' (pen.)
Richarlison 29'
Paquetá 36'

Stadium 974, Doha
Attendance: 43,847
Referee: Clément Turpin (France)

6 December 2022
18:00

Morocco 0-0 (a.e.t.) **Spain**
Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285073/40012813>) 7)
Penalties
3-0
Sabiri ✓ Sarabia ✕
Ziyech ✓ Soler ✕
Benoun ✕ Busquets ✕
Hakimi ✓

Education City Stadium, Al Rayyan
Attendance: 44,667
Referee: Fernando Rapallini (Argentina)

6 December 2022
22:00

Portugal 6-1 **Switzerland**
Ramos 17', 51', 67' Report (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285073/40012813>) 0) Akanji 58'
Pepe 33'
Guerreiro 55'
Leão 90+2'

Lusail Stadium, Lusail
Attendance: 83,720
Referee: César Arturo Ramos (Mexico)

Quarter-finals





The quarter-finals were played on 9 and 10 December.^[31] Croatia and Brazil ended 0–0 after 90 minutes and went to extra time. Neymar scored for Brazil in the 15th minute of extra time. Croatia, however, equalised through Bruno Petković in the second period of extra time. With the match tied, a penalty shootout decided the contest, with Croatia winning the shootout 4–2.^{[238][239]} In the second quarter-final match, Nahuel Molina and Messi scored for Argentina before Wout Weghorst equalised with two goals shortly before the end of the game. The match went to extra time and then penalties, where Argentina would go on to win 4–3.^[240] Morocco defeated Portugal 1–0, with Youssef En-Nesyri scoring at the end of the first half. Morocco became the first African and the first Arab nation to advance as far as the semi-finals of the competition.^[241] Despite Harry Kane scoring a penalty for England, it was not enough to beat France, who won 2–1 by virtue of goals from Aurélien Tchouaméni and Olivier Giroud and a late missed penalty by Kane, sending them to their second consecutive World Cup semi-final and becoming the first defending champions to reach this stage since Brazil in 1998.^{[242][243]}

9 December 2022
18:00

Croatia 	1–1 (a.e.t.)	 Brazil
<u>Petković</u> ⚽ 117'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285074/40012814)	<u>Neymar</u> ⚽ 105+1'
Penalties		
<u>Vlašić</u> 	4–2	 <u>Rodrygo</u>
<u>Majer</u> 		 <u>Casemiro</u>
<u>Modrić</u> 		 <u>Pedro</u>
<u>Oršić</u> 		 <u>Marquinhos</u>



Education City Stadium, Al Rayyan
Attendance: 43,893
Referee: Michael Oliver (England)

9 December 2022
22:00

Netherlands 	2–2 (a.e.t.)	 Argentina
<u>Weghorst</u> ⚽ 83', 90+11'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285074/40012813)	<u>Molina</u> ⚽ 35' <u>Messi</u> ⚽ 73' (pen.)
Penalties		
<u>Van Dijk</u> 	3–4	 <u>Messi</u>
<u>Berghuis</u> 		 <u>Paredes</u>
<u>Koopmeiners</u> 		 <u>Montiel</u>
<u>Weghorst</u> 		 <u>Fernández</u>
<u>L. de Jong</u> 		 <u>La. Martínez</u>



Lusail Stadium, Lusail
Attendance: 88,235
Referee: Antonio Mateu Lahoz (Spain)

10 December 2022
18:00

Morocco 	1–0	 Portugal
<u>En-Nesyri</u> ⚽ 42'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285074/40012814)	
0)		

Al Thumama Stadium, Doha
Attendance: 44,198
Referee: Facundo Tello (Argentina)

10 December 2022
22:00

England 	1–2	 France
<u>Kane</u> ⚽ 54' (pen.)	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285074/40012813)	<u>Tchouaméni</u> ⚽ 17' <u>Giroud</u> ⚽ 78'
8)		

Al Bayt Stadium, Al Khor
Attendance: 68,895



Referee: Wilton Sampaio (Brazil)

Semi-finals

The semi-finals were played on 13 and 14 December.^[31] Messi scored a penalty kick before Julián Álvarez scored twice to give Argentina a 3–0 victory over Croatia, their biggest win margin in the 2022 tournament, reaching their sixth final and first since 2014.^[244] Théo Hernandez scored after five minutes as France led Morocco for most of the game. Randal Kolo Muani scored in the 78th minute to complete a 2–0 victory for France over Morocco as they reached their second consecutive final.^[245]

13 December 2022

22:00

Argentina 	3–0	 Croatia
Messi ⚽ 34' (pen.) Álvarez ⚽ 39', 69'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285075/40012814) 3)	



Lusail Stadium, Lusail

Attendance: 88,966

Referee: Daniele Orsato (Italy)

14 December 2022

22:00

France 	2–0	 Morocco
T. Hernandez ⚽ 5' Kolo Muani ⚽ 79'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285075/40012814) 2)	

Al Bayt Stadium, Al Khor

Attendance: 68,294



Referee: César Arturo Ramos (Mexico)

Third place play-off

The third place play-off was played on 17 December. Joško Gvardiol promptly scored for Croatia, with Achraf Dari equalising just 2 minutes later. Mislav Oršić scored the winner for Croatia as the match finished 2–1.^[246] Morocco earned 4th place, a record for the team and the best World Cup finish of any African or Arab nation.^[247]

17 December 2022

18:00

Croatia 	2–1	 Morocco
Gvardiol ⚽ 7' Oršić ⚽ 42'	Report (https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285076/40012814) 4)	Dari ⚽ 9'

Khalifa International Stadium, Al Rayyan

Attendance: 44,137



Referee: Abdulrahman Al-Jassim (Qatar)

Final

The final was played on 18 December between Argentina and France. Both teams had won the event twice previously.^[248] Early goals from Lionel Messi and Ángel Di María gave Argentina, leading 2–0, a head start against the French.^{[248][249]} Despite multiple substitutions in the first half, France did not record a shot until after the 70th minute but were energised by additional substitutions in the 71st. A few minutes later, France were awarded a penalty as Randal Kolo Muani was brought down in the penalty area by Nicolás Otamendi. Mbappé scored the penalty and added a second goal less than two minutes later to equalise the scores.^[249] With the score tied at two goals apiece, the match went to extra time. Messi scored his second goal in the 108th minute, once again giving Argentina the lead. However, Mbappé was awarded a second penalty in the 115th minute after his shot hit the arm of Gonzalo Montiel. Mbappé scored his third goal, becoming the second player ever to complete a hat-trick in the final of a World Cup after Geoff Hurst for England in 1966.^[249] With the score tied at 3–3, the match was determined via a penalty shootout. Argentina won the final after scoring all of their penalties, winning 4–2.^[249] This marked their third World Cup win and their first since 1986. It also marked the first time that a South American team won the World Cup in 20 years and as Copa América champions.

18 December 2022

18:00

Argentina 	3–3 (a.e.t.)	 France
--	---------------------	---

Messi 23' (pen.), 108'
Di María 36'

Report (https://www.fifa.com/fif
aplus/en/match-centre/match/
17/255711/285077/40012814
5)

Mbappé 80' (pen.), 81', 118' (pen.)

Penalties
4-2

Messi
Dybala
Paredes
Montiel

Mbappé
Coman
Tchouaméni
Kolo Muani

Lusail Stadium, Lusail
Attendance: 88,966
Referee: Szymon Marciniak (Poland)

Statistics


Goalscorers

There were 172 goals scored in 64 matches, for an average of 2.69 goals per match.

8 goals

-  [Kylian Mbappé](#)


7 goals

-  [Lionel Messi](#)


4 goals

-  [Julián Álvarez](#)
-  [Olivier Giroud](#)























3 goals

-  [Richarlison](#)
-  [Enner Valencia](#)
-  [Marcus Rashford](#)
-  [Bukayo Saka](#)
-  [Cody Gakpo](#)
-  [Gonçalo Ramos](#)
-  [Álvaro Morata](#)

2 goals


-  [Neymar](#)
-  [Vincent Aboubakar](#)
-  [Andrej Kramarić](#)
-  [Harry Kane](#)
-  [Niclas Füllkrug](#)
-  [Kai Havertz](#)
-  [Mohammed Kudus](#)
-  [Mehdi Taremi](#)
-  [Ritsu Dōan](#)
-  [Youssef En-Nesyri](#)
-  [Wout Weghorst](#)
-  [Robert Lewandowski](#)
-  [Bruno Fernandes](#)
-  [Rafael Leão](#)
-  [Salem Al-Dawsari](#)
-  [Aleksandar Mitrović](#)
-  [Cho Gue-sung](#)
-  [Ferran Torres](#)
-  [Breel Embolo](#)
-  [Giorgian de Arrascaeta](#)

1 goal

-  [Ángel Di María](#)
-  [Enzo Fernández](#)
-  [Alexis Mac Allister](#)
-  [Nahuel Molina](#)
-  [Mitchell Duke](#)
-  [Craig Goodwin](#)
-  [Mathew Leckie](#)
-  [Michy Batshuayi](#)
-  [Casemiro](#)
-  [Lucas Paquetá](#)
-  [Vinícius Júnior](#)
-  [Jean-Charles Castelletto](#)
-  [Eric Maxim Choupo-Moting](#)
-  [Alphonso Davies](#)
-  [Keysher Fuller](#)
-  [Yeltsin Tejeda](#)
-  [Juan Pablo Vargas](#)
-  [Joško Gvardiol](#)
-  [Marko Livaja](#)
-  [Lovro Majer](#)
-  [Mislav Oršić](#)
-  [Ivan Perišić](#)

-  [Bruno Petković](#)
-  [Andreas Christensen](#)
-  [Moisés Caicedo](#)
-  [Jude Bellingham](#)
-  [Phil Foden](#)
-  [Jack Grealish](#)
-  [Jordan Henderson](#)
-  [Raheem Sterling](#)
-  [Théo Hernandez](#)
-  [Randal Kolo Muani](#)
-  [Adrien Rabiot](#)
-  [Aurélien Tchouaméni](#)
-  [Serge Gnabry](#)
-  [İlkay Gündoğan](#)
-  [André Ayew](#)
-  [Osman Bukari](#)
-  [Mohammed Salisu](#)
-  [Rouzbeh Cheshmi](#)
-  [Ramin Rezaeian](#)
-  [Takuma Asano](#)
-  [Daizen Maeda](#)
-  [Ao Tanaka](#)
-  [Luis Chávez](#)
-  [Henry Martín](#)
-  [Zakaria Aboukhlal](#)
-  [Achraf Dari](#)
-  [Romain Saïss](#)
-  [Hakim Ziyech](#)
-  [Daley Blind](#)
-  [Memphis Depay](#)
-  [Denzel Dumfries](#)
-  [Frenkie de Jong](#)
-  [Davy Klaassen](#)
-  [Piotr Zieliński](#)
-  [João Félix](#)
-  [Raphaël Guerreiro](#)
-  [Ricardo Horta](#)
-  [Pepe](#)
-  [Cristiano Ronaldo](#)
-  [Mohammed Muntari](#)
-  [Saleh Al-Shehri](#)
-  [Boulaye Dia](#)
-  [Famara Diédhiou](#)
-  [Bamba Dieng](#)
-  [Kalidou Koulibaly](#)
-  [Ismaila Sarr](#)
-  [Sergej Milinković-Savić](#)
-  [Strahinja Pavlović](#)
-  [Dušan Vlahović](#)
-  [Hwang Hee-chan](#)
-  [Kim Young-gwon](#)
-  [Paik Seung-ho](#)
-  [Marco Asensio](#)
-  [Gavi](#)
-  [Dani Olmo](#)
-  [Carlos Soler](#)
-  [Manuel Akanji](#)
-  [Remo Freuler](#)
-  [Xherdan Shaqiri](#)
-  [Wahbi Khazri](#)
-  [Christian Pulisic](#)
-  [Timothy Weah](#)
-  [Haji Wright](#)
-  [Gareth Bale](#)

1 own goal








































-  [Enzo Fernández](#) (against Australia)
-  [Nayef Aguerd](#) (against Canada)

Discipline

A player or team official is automatically suspended for the next match for the following offences:^[154]

- Receiving a red card (red card suspensions may be extended for serious offences)
- Receiving two yellow cards in two matches; yellow cards expire after the completion of the quarter-finals (yellow card suspensions are not carried forward to any other future international matches)

The following suspensions were served during the tournament:

Player/Official	Offence(s)	Suspension(s)
 Wayne Hennessey	 in Group B vs Iran (matchday 2; 25 November)	Group B vs England (matchday 3; 29 November)
 Alireza Jahanbakhsh	 in Group B vs England (matchday 1; 21 November)  in Group B vs Wales (matchday 2; 25 November)	Group B vs United States (matchday 3; 29 November)
 Sebas Méndez	 in Group A vs Qatar (matchday 1; 20 November)  in Group A vs Netherlands (matchday 2; 25 November)	Group A vs Senegal (matchday 3; 29 November)
 Abdullah Al-Malki	 in Group C vs Argentina (matchday 1; 22 November)  in Group C vs Poland (matchday 2; 26 November)	Group C vs Mexico (matchday 3; 30 November)
 Francisco Calvo	 in Group E vs Spain (matchday 1; 23 November)  in Group E vs Japan (matchday 2; 27 November)	Group E vs Germany (matchday 3; 1 December)
 Amadou Onana	 in Group F vs Canada (matchday 1; 23 November)  in Group F vs Morocco (matchday 2; 27 November)	Group F vs Croatia (matchday 3; 1 December)
 Paulo Bento (manager)	 in Group H vs Ghana (matchday 2; 28 November)	Group H vs Portugal (matchday 3; 2 December)
 Idrissa Gueye	 in Group A vs Netherlands (matchday 1; 21 November)  in Group A vs Ecuador (matchday 3; 29 November)	Round of 16 vs England (4 December)
 Ko Itakura	 in Group E vs Costa Rica (matchday 2; 27 November)  in Group E vs Spain (matchday 3; 1 December)	Round of 16 vs Croatia (5 December)
 Vincent Aboubakar	 in Group G vs Brazil (matchday 3; 2 December)	<i>Suspension served outside tournament</i>
 Marcos Acuña	 in Group C vs Poland (matchday 3; 30 November)  in Quarter-finals vs Netherlands (9 December)	Semi-finals vs Croatia (13 December)
 Gonzalo Montiel	 in Group C vs Mexico (matchday 2; 26 November)  in Quarter-finals vs Netherlands (9 December)	Semi-finals vs Croatia (13 December)
 Denzel Dumfries	 in Quarter-finals vs Argentina (9 December)	<i>Suspension served outside tournament</i>
 Walid Cheddira	 in Quarter-finals vs Portugal (10 December)	Semi-finals vs France (14 December)
 Mario Mandžukić (assistant manager)	 in Semi-finals vs Argentina (13 December)	Third place play-off vs Morocco (17 December)

Awards










Argentina captain [Lionel Messi](#) (*left*) won the [Golden Ball award](#), becoming the first player to win it twice. France's [Kylian Mbappé](#) (*right*) won the [Golden Boot award](#) after scoring eight goals in the tournament, the most since [Ronaldo](#) in [2002](#).

The following [World Cup awards](#) were given at the conclusion of the tournament: the [Golden Boot](#) (top scorer), [Golden Ball](#) (best overall player) and [Golden Glove](#) (best goalkeeper).^{[250][251][252][253][254]}

Golden Ball	Silver Ball	Bronze Ball
 Lionel Messi	 Kylian Mbappé	 Luka Modrić
Golden Boot	Silver Boot	Bronze Boot
 Kylian Mbappé	 Lionel Messi	 Olivier Giroud
8 goals, 2 assists 597 minutes played	7 goals, 3 assists 690 minutes played	4 goals, 0 assists 423 minutes played
Golden Glove		
 Emiliano Martínez		
FIFA Young Player Award		
 Enzo Fernández		
FIFA Fair Play Trophy		
 England		

Dream Team

Goalkeeper	Defenders	Midfielders	Forwards
 Emiliano Martínez	 Théo Hernandez  Joško Gvardiol  Ibrahima Konaté  Achraf Hakimi	 Bruno Fernandes  Enzo Fernández  Antoine Griezmann  Luka Modrić	 Lionel Messi  Kylian Mbappé

Additionally, FIFA.com shortlisted 10 goals for users to vote on as the tournament's best.^[255] The award was won by [Richarlison](#) for his goal in the group stage match against Serbia.

Marketing

Branding

The official emblem was designed by Lisbon-based Brandia Central branding agency and unveiled in September 2019, during simultaneous events at the Doha Tower, Katara Cultural Village amphitheatre, Msheireb Downtown Doha, and Zubarah. It was designed to resemble the tournament trophy, the infinity symbol, and the number "8", reflecting upon the "interconnected" event and the eight host stadiums. It also evoked imagery of shawls to signify the tournament's late fall scheduling, and contained waves resembling desert dunes. The typography of the emblem's wordmark incorporated *kashida*—the practice of elongating certain parts of characters in [Arabic script](#) to provide typographical emphasis.^{[256][257][258]}

Qatar has also used the tournament as an opportunity to promote its culture and heritage, featuring a range of activities and events to celebrate Qatari culture and traditions, as well as to promote its history and achievements during the sport event.^[259] H.E Ambassador Dr. Hend Al-Muftah, Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office at Geneva, explained to [WIPO Magazine](#) that Qatar is using the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™ to strengthen its national brand and international profile, strengthening its capabilities and build its reputation as a reliable international player and partner.^[260]

Merchandise

Electronic Arts released the 2022 FIFA World Cup DLC in their video game *FIFA 23* on 9 November 2022. The expansion includes a World Cup tournament mode with all teams from the event, some theming, and a multiplayer online tournament mode.^[261] Instead of being connected to FIFA Ultimate Team, the DLC includes a "World Cup Live" mode, which lets players emulate that day's matches. Google released a mobile [mini-game](#) called "Mini Cup". For every live match of the World Cup, players could score penalties for their team, adding to the nation's total tally.^[262]

On 24 August 2022, the Panini Group produced themed stickers and a sticker album for a 14th consecutive World Cup.^[263] Collectors were meant to open player packs and use them to fill their sticker book with all 32 participating teams. This year, rare cards with coloured borders "parallels" could be found, and could be collected, [traded](#), or sold.^[264]

On 12 April 2022, FIFA released an [over-the-top media service](#) and app revolving around the World Cup called FIFA+, where fans could play games, predict matches, and compete with others.^[265]

Broadcasting rights

In May 2022, Infantino projected that the 2022 FIFA World Cup could be the most-watched in its history, with a global audience of at least 5 billion. The 2018 tournament was seen by 3.57 billion across the tournament.^[266] The various controversies surrounding the World Cup in Qatar led to questions over how the tournament would be covered in the media, and whether they would be discussed or addressed during coverage.^{[267][268]} David Neal, executive producer for U.S. English rightsholder *Fox Sports*, stated that the broadcaster did not plan to cover issues that were "ancillary" to the tournament unless they "become prevalent and apparent", saying that "[viewers] don't come to us expecting us to be *Real Sports with Bryant Gumbel*, or *E:60*".^[268] This approach received a polarizing response from viewers, with some taking to social media to criticize the lack of focus on controversies, with others praising the sports-focused approach.^{[269][270]}

In February 2015, FIFA extended its media rights contracts in Canada and the United States with *Bell Media* (Canada), *Fox* (U.S. English), and *NBCUniversal* (U.S. Spanish) to last through 2026, without taking any competing offers. *The New York Times* reported that this decision was likely intended as compensation for the rescheduling of the 2022 World Cup, as the new scheduling placed the tournament in competition with major professional sports leagues in North America, such as the National Football League.^{[271][272][273]} The group stage did benefit from matches occurring during the U.S. Thanksgiving holiday weekend (competing with traditional fixtures of American football), when the England–U.S. group stage match was seen by approximately 20 million viewers across both Fox and Telemundo, ranking among the highest-rated associated football broadcasts in U.S. history (the highest was a 2014 World Cup match that drew 24.7 million).^{[274][275]}

Sponsorship

FIFA partners	FIFA World Cup sponsors	African and Middle Eastern supporters	Asian supporters	European supporters	North American supporters	South American supporters
<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Adidas^[276]Coca-Cola^[277]Hyundai–Kia^[278]Qatar Airways^[279]QatarEnergy^[280]Visa^[281]Wanda Group^[282]</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Anheuser-Busch InBev^[283]Byju's^{[284][285]}Crypto.com^[286]Hisense^[287]McDonald's^[288]Mengniu Dairy^[289]Vivo^[290]</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Fine Hygienic Holding^[291]GWC Logistics^[292]Ooredoo^[293]Saudi Tourism AuthorityQNB Group^[294]</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">BOSS Zhipin^[295]Yadea^[296]</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Betano^[297]Globant^[298]YouTube^[299]</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Algorand^[300]Frito-Lay^[301]Look Company^[302]Visit Las Vegas^[303]</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Claro^[304]Inter Rapidísimo^[305]Nubank^[306]UPL^[307]</div>

Symbols

Mascot

The tournament's official mascot was unveiled on 1 April 2022, during the group stage draw. Its name is La'eeb (Arabic: لعيب‎, romanized: *La ʿīb*), which is an Arabic word meaning "super-skilled player". The official website of FIFA says: "La'eeb will be known for his youthful spirit; spreading joy and confidence everywhere he goes", and the official backstory of the character, published there, claims that it comes from a parallel world where tournament mascots live, "a world where ideas and creativity form the basis of characters that live in the minds of everyone".^[308] Social media commentary compared La'eeb's appearance to *Casper the Friendly Ghost* or the *Stay-Puft Marshmallow Man*, or even the ghost of the construction workers who died building the stadiums and infrastructure.^{[309][310][311][312]}

Match ball

The official match ball, "Al Rihla", was unveiled on 30 March 2022. It was mainly inspired by the culture, architecture, iconic boats and flag of Qatar. In Arabic, the word *Al Rihla* (الرَّحْلَة‎ *ar-riḥla*) means "the journey". The ball was designed with sustainability as a priority, making it the first ever official match ball created with water-based glues and inks. As "the game is getting faster" and "speeds up", the Adidas ball has internal electronic sensors, allowing detection of its speed and position, updated 500 times per second^[313] and it has to be charged before each game.^[314] Two of the match balls were sent and returned from space by FIFA and Qatar Airways on a *SpaceX falcon 9* suborbital mission for promoting the world cup.^[315]

The match ball for the 2022 FIFA World Cup Final was announced on 11 December 2022. It is a variation of the Al Rihla named the *Adidas Al Hilm* (Arabic: الحلم‎, romanized: *al-ḥulm*, lit. 'the dream', a reference to "every nation's dream of lifting the FIFA World Cup").^[316] Whilst the technical aspects of the ball are the same, the colour is different from the Al-Rihla balls used in the group stages and preceding knockout games, with a *Gold Metallic*, maroon, *Collegiate Burgundy*, and red design,^[317] a



The adidas Al Rihla

reference to the national colors of host nation Qatar and the golden colors shared by the Final's venue and the FIFA World Cup Trophy. It is the fifth special ball for FIFA World Cup final matches, after the +Teamgeist Berlin (2006), Jo'bulani (2010), Brazuca Final Rio (2014), and Telstar Mechta (2018).

Music

For the first time, a multi-song FIFA World Cup official soundtrack has been released, instead of one official song.^[318] The first song of the album is "Hayya Hayya (Better Together)", performed by Trinidad Cardona, Davido, and AISHA, released on 1 April 2022 along with the music video.^[319] The second song is "Arhbo", performed by Gims and Ozuna, released on 19 August 2022 along with the music video.^[320] The third song is "The World Is Yours to Take" performed by American rapper Lil Baby, teamed up with Budweiser, released on 23 September 2022 along with the music video.^[321] The fourth song is "Light The Sky" performed by Nora Fatehi, Manal, Rahma Riad, and Balkees, composed by RedOne and released on 7 October 2022 along with the music video.^[322] A fifth song, "Tukoh Taka", performed by Nicki Minaj, Maluma and Myriam Fares, was released on 17 November 2022 along with the music video, serving as the official song of the FIFA Fan Festival.^[323] The final song is "Dreamers" by Jungkook of BTS released on 20 November 2022. It was performed with Fahad Al-Kubaisi during the tournament's opening ceremony.^{[324][325]}

Controversies

Criticism of the 2022 FIFA World Cup focused on Qatar's human-rights record,^[326] namely their treatment of migrant workers,^[326] women, and position on LGBT rights,^[327] leading to allegations of sportswashing.^[P] Others cited Qatar's climate, lack of a strong football culture, and allegations of bribery for hosting rights and wider FIFA corruption.^{[331][6]} Boycotts of the event were declared by several countries, clubs, and individual players,^{[329][330]} with former FIFA president Sepp Blatter twice stating that giving Qatar hosting rights was a "mistake".^{[332][333]}

The selection of Qatar as the host country was controversial.^{[5][6][8]} The controversies surrounding the World Cup in Qatar were described as a cultural conflict or "Clash of Civilizations" between authoritarian Islamic regimes and secular liberal democracies.^{[5][8][327]} Charlie Campbell of *Time Magazine* additionally noted the dispute as dually representative of the declining influence of the West in both football and geopolitics.^[67] *The Economist* provided a defence for FIFA's choice, stating that Qatar was "a more suitable country to host a big sporting event" than both China and Russia, who hosted the 2022 Winter Olympics and the 2018 World Cup respectively, and both of whom arguably had worse human rights records. Moreover, it added that "Western criticism" failed to "distinguish between truly repugnant regimes and merely flawed ones", and that many "indignant pundits" simply sounded as if they did "not like Muslims or rich people".^[334] The Qatari state-owned Al Jazeera news organization commented that Qatar's human rights positions had received selected, heightened criticism compared to other countries who had hosted similar events (such as Russia, China, and the United States), deeming the controversy to be hypocritical.^{[335][336]} Incumbent FIFA president Gianni Infantino defended the hosting.^[337]

A number of groups and media outlets expressed concern over the suitability of Qatar to host the event.^{[338][339]} Issues regarding from human rights,^{[8][327]} worker conditions ,the rights of LGBT fans,^[327] and the illegality of homosexuality in Qatar.^{[340][341][342]} In December 2020, Qatar said rainbow flags would be allowed at the 2022 FIFA World Cup.^[343] Qatari officials initially stated that they would not prohibit the display of pride flags at tournament venues, in accordance with FIFA's inclusivity policies, although the country still advised LGBT attendees to comply with the country's modesty and avoid public displays of affection.^{[344][345]} Hassan Abdulla al-Thawadi, chief executive of the country's 2022 World Cup bid, said that Qatar would permit alcohol consumption during the event,^{[346][347]} even though drinking in public was not permitted, as the country's legal system is based on Islamic law (*shari'a*).^[348] There were plans to allow the sale of alcohol inside stadiums and at fan villages.^[349] Normally, the sale of alcohol is restricted to non-Muslim guests at selected luxury hotels only.^[350]

However, in the months preceding the tournament, Qatar walked back on both commitments: security officials warned in April 2022 that pride flags could be confiscated to protect attendees from potential conflicts with attendees who do not support LGBT rights,^{[351][352]} and the sale of alcohol to fans within the stadiums was prohibited just days before the opening match.^{[353][349]} This also led to concerns about what other commitments may be rolled back.^{[353][354]} Also in the days preceding the opening of the competition, controversy arose around the change of rules surrounding the paid-for fans.^[355]

The climate conditions caused some to call hosting the tournament in Qatar infeasible, with initial plans for air-conditioned stadiums giving way to a potential date switch from summer to November and December.^[5] In May 2014, Sepp Blatter, who was FIFA president at the time of the selection but later banned for illegal payments, remarked that awarding the World Cup to Qatar was a "mistake" because of the extreme heat.^{[5][356][357]} While addressing delegates from African and Asian confederations, Blatter said allegations of corruption and some of the criticism, including those from sponsors, were "very much linked to racism and discrimination".^[358] The attendance figures at the matches also came under scrutiny as the reported crowd attendance was more than the stadium capacities despite games having visible empty seats.^[359]

Prior to the tournament, a reporter for Denmark's TV 2 was threatened by security during a live report from the Katara Cultural Village; the organising committee apologised, stating that they were "mistakenly interrupted".^[360] Tony O'Donoghue of Ireland's RTÉ also accused Qatari police of interrupting him while filming.^[361]

On 5 November 2022, *The Sunday Times* and the Bureau of Investigative Journalism published an investigation reporting that a "hack-for-hire" group from Indian hacking company "WhiteInt" based in Gurgaon had compromised the email accounts and other private communications channels of various politicians, reporters, and other prominent individuals that had been critical of Qatar's hosting of the World Cup. It was also reported that the group had been hired by Jonas Rey, private investigators based in Switzerland, which were in turn hired by Qatari officials.^[362]

In November 2022, just before the tournament kicked off, Blatter again stated that awarding the tournament to Qatar was a "mistake". He remarked that the nation was "too small of a country" to host the tournament and that "football and the World Cup are too big for it".^[363]

Migrant workers

There were criticisms of perceived human rights violations related to the organisation and hosting of the World Cup in Qatar. There had long been concerns for the state of human rights in Qatar, with the state accused of sportswashing in hosting the World Cup. A large concern in Qatar's hosting of the World Cup was the conditions of migrant workers brought in to build the required infrastructure, including indentured servitude and working conditions leading to deaths.^{[364][365][326][366][330]}

Move to November and December

Owing to the climate in Qatar, concerns were expressed over holding the World Cup in its traditional time frame of June and July.^[5] In October 2013, a task force was commissioned to consider alternative dates and report after the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil.^[367] On 24 February 2015, the FIFA Task Force proposed that the tournament be played from late November to late December 2022,^[368] to avoid the summer heat between May and September and also avoid clashing with the 2022 Winter Olympics in February, the 2022 Winter Paralympics in March and Ramadan in April.^{[369][370]}

The notion of staging the tournament in November was controversial because it would interfere with the regular season schedules of some domestic leagues around the world. Commentators noted the clash with the Christian Christmas season was likely to cause disruption, whilst there was concern about how short the tournament was intended to be.^[371] FIFA executive committee member Theo Zwanziger said that awarding the 2022 World Cup to Qatar was a "blatant mistake".^[372]

Frank Lowy, chairman of Football Federation Australia, said that if the 2022 World Cup were moved to November and thus upset the schedule of the A-League, they would seek compensation from FIFA.^[373] Richard Scudamore, chief executive of the Premier League, stated that they would consider legal action against FIFA because a move would interfere with the Premier League's popular Christmas and New Year fixture programme.^[374] On 19 March 2015, FIFA sources confirmed that the final would be played on 18 December.^[375]

Critics condemned the Euro-centrism of these allegations, and questioned why global sporting events must be held within the traditional European summer season.^[376]

Bidding corruption allegations, 2014

Qatar faced growing pressure over its hosting of the World Cup in relation to allegations over the role of former top football official Mohammed bin Hammam played in securing the bid.^[377] A former employee of the Qatar bid team alleged that several African officials were paid \$1.5 million by Qatar.^[378] She retracted her claims, but later said that she was coerced to do so by Qatari bid officials.^{[379][380]} In March 2014, it was discovered that disgraced former CONCACAF president Jack Warner and his family were paid almost \$2 million from a firm linked to Qatar's successful campaign. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is investigating Warner and his alleged links to the Qatari bid.^[381]

The Sunday Times published bribery allegations based on a leak of millions of secret documents.^[382] Five of FIFA's six primary sponsors, Sony, Adidas, Visa, Hyundai, and Coca-Cola, called upon FIFA to investigate the claims.^{[383][384]} Jim Boyce, vice-president of FIFA, stated he would support a re-vote to find a new host if the corruption allegations are proven.^{[385][386]} FIFA completed a lengthy investigation into these allegations and a report cleared Qatar of any wrongdoing. Despite the claims, the Qataris insisted that the corruption allegations were being driven by envy and mistrust while Sepp Blatter said it was fueled by racism in the British media.^{[387][388]}

In the 2015 FIFA corruption case, Swiss officials, operating under information from the United States Department of Justice, arrested many senior FIFA officials in Zürich, Switzerland and seized physical and electronic records from FIFA's main headquarters. The arrests continued in the United States, where several FIFA officers were arrested, and FIFA buildings were raided. The arrests were made on the information of at least a \$150 million (USD) corruption and bribery scandal.^[389]

On 7 June 2015, Phaedra Almajid, the former media officer for the Qatar bid team, claimed that the allegations would result in Qatar not hosting the World Cup.^[390] In an interview published on the same day, Domenico Scala, the head of FIFA's Audit and Compliance Committee, stated that "should there be evidence that the awards to Qatar and Russia came only because of bought votes, then the awards could be cancelled."^{[391][392]}

Qatar diplomatic crisis in 2017

On 5 June 2017, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen cut diplomatic ties with Qatar, accusing it of destabilizing the region and supporting terrorist groups. Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Mauritania, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Egypt, in a letter, asked FIFA to replace Qatar as World Cup host, calling the country a "base of terrorism".^[393] In October 2017, Lieutenant General Dhahi Khalfan Tamim, deputy head of Dubai Police and General Security, wrote about the crisis on Twitter in Arabic: "If the World Cup leaves Qatar, Qatar's crisis will be over...because the crisis is created to get away from it". According to media reports, the message appeared to imply that the Saudi-led blockade of Qatar was only enacted due to Qatar hosting the world's biggest football event.^[394]

In reaction to media coverage of his tweet, Dhahi Khalfan tweeted: "I said Qatar is faking a crisis and claims it's besieged so it could get away from the burdens of building expensive sports facilities for the World Cup".^[395] UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Anwar Gargash said Dhahi Khalfan had been misunderstood in media coverage. In response, Gargash clarified that Qatar's hosting of the World Cup "should include a repudiation of policies supporting extremism & terrorism".^[396]

Russian participation

On 9 December 2019, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) handed Russia a four-year ban from all major sporting events, after RUSADA was found non-compliant for handing over manipulated lab data to investigators.^[397] The Russian national team were still permitted to enter qualification, as the ban only applied to the final tournament to decide the world champions. A team representing Russia, which used the Russian flag and anthem, could not participate under the WADA decision whilst the ban was active.^[398] The decision was appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport,^[399] and on 17 December 2020, Russian teams were banned from competing at world championships organized or sanctioned by a WADA signatory until 16 December 2022, the day before the third place play-off.^[400]

After the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Russia's participation was further thrown into doubt. On 24 February 2022, the three teams in Russia's qualifying path — Czech Republic, Poland, and Sweden — announced their unwillingness to play any matches in Russian territory.^[401] Poland and Sweden extended the boycott on 26 February to any qualifying games, and the Czech Republic made the same decision one day later.^{[402][403][404]}

On 27 February 2022, FIFA announced a number of sanctions impacting Russia's participation in international football. Russia was prohibited from hosting international competitions, and the national team was ordered to play all home matches behind closed doors in neutral countries. Under these sanctions, Russia would not be allowed to compete under the country's name, flag, or national anthem; similarly to the Russian athletes' participation in events such as the Olympics,^[405] the team would compete under the abbreviation of their national federation, the Russian Football Union ("RFU"), rather than "Russia".^[406] The next day, FIFA decided to suspend Russia from international competitions "until further notice", including its participation in the 2022 FIFA World Cup.^[407]

LGBT rights

There are no LGBT rights in Qatar, with homosexuality as well as campaigning for LGBT rights criminalized. As such, when Qatar was selected to host the 2022 FIFA World Cup, the choice to do so in a restrictive nation saw much criticism, with several topics becoming the subject of controversy. The security of fans,^[408] as well as the homophobic football chants of certain nations, were points of discussion.^[409]

The main controversy came from a last-minute FIFA decision to hand out player punishments to European captains who had months earlier announced their intention to continue wearing rainbow-colored armbands (which began in 2020) in support of anti-discrimination; though not specifically in support of LGBT+ rights, nor targeting Qatar's lack, the rainbow symbol was deemed offensive to the hosts. Typically, kit violations incur a fine, which the teams had said they would pay; on the day of the first match involving one of the European teams, FIFA reportedly told the teams that they would receive a yellow card as a minimum.^[410]

Security officials at stadiums also confiscated items of rainbow clothing, flags featuring rainbows, whether Pride-related or not,^{[411][412]} and reportedly intimidated fans.^[413] American journalist Grant Wahl was briefly detained for wearing a t-shirt with a rainbow on it.^[414]

Qatari officials stated that all people are welcome as long as they follow the public display of affection laws which apply to everyone.^{[415][416]}

Women's rights

Discrimination against women in Qatar was also criticized.^{[417][418]} Women in Qatar have few freedoms,^{[419][420]} as they must obtain permission from their male guardians to marry, study abroad on government scholarships, work in many government jobs, travel abroad, receive certain forms of reproductive health care, and act as the primary guardian of children, even if they are divorced.^[421]

Qatar attracted particular criticism for an incident where a Mexican employee of the World Cup Organizing Committee was accused of allegedly having sex outside of marriage. The woman had previously reported rape, while the male claimed to have been in a relationship with her, after which the woman was investigated for extramarital sex. Women in Qatar face the possible penalty of flagellation and a seven-year prison sentence if convicted for having sex outside of marriage. The criminal case was eventually dropped months after she was allowed to leave Qatar.^[422]

Influence of Iran

In November 2022, there were reports suggesting that the government of Iran were working with Qatari officials to suppress anti-government protests at the 2022 FIFA World Cup,^[423] in light of the Mahsa Amini protests. Leaked documents and audio clips suggested that Iranian government officials were in correspondence with Qatari authorities in order to handle possible protesters.^[424]



An Iranian fan showing a banner with "Woman, Life, Freedom" slogan

In November 2022, the Qatari government revoked the visas of journalists from a London-based Iranian news channel, Iran International, known for being critical of the regime, who were seeking to cover the World Cup.^[425] On 21 November 2022, during the first group stage match from Group B, between Iran and England, attempts were reportedly made by the stadium's security forces to block Iranian fans who wore clothing or carried items bearing slogans that were deemed unsympathetic to the Islamic government of Iran.^[426] These included t-shirts and signs with "Woman, Life, Freedom" embedded onto them, Iran's previous flags, or any slogans containing the name of Mahsa Amini.^[427] This crackdown continued throughout all of Iran's matches at the World Cup.^[423] In addition to removing fans from stadiums, reports showed that officials tried to suppress any filming or photography of possible protests. In one case, Qatari police detained Danish TV presenter, Rasmus Tantholdt, for filming fans with "Woman, Life, Freedom" slogans, some of whom who had been earlier abused by a group of pro-government supporters.^[428]

Alcohol ban

As part of the Qatari bid, alcohol was to be permitted to be consumed around the stadiums. This was in contradiction to Qatari law which prohibits public consumption of alcohol and limits its consumption to high-end hotels. It was agreed that Budweiser, FIFA's largest sponsor, would be permitted to sell their beer in designated areas in the stadium. Eight days before the tournament Qatari officials informed AB InBev, the owners of Budweiser, that the beer tents were to be moved to less prominent areas and were no longer authorized inside the stadiums but still within the stadium perimeter.^[429]

Two days before the tournament, on 18 November 2022, FIFA released a statement that sale points of beer would be removed from stadium perimeters in contradiction to both the Qatari bid and the earlier commitment when the sales were moved outside of the stadiums. FIFA's response was questioned as FIFA had forced recent World Cup hosts, such as Brazil, to change their laws to allow alcohol consumption at matches in line with sponsorship commitments.^[349] Alcohol was still permitted, however, inside the fan villages and inside the stadiums in the corporate hospitality boxes, leading to claims of double standards.^[353]

Regarding the last-minute Qatari ban on the sale of beer at the stadiums, Infantino proclaimed in his press conference: "I think personally, if for three hours a day you cannot drink a beer, you will survive."^[430]

Treatment of Jewish and Israeli visitors

Qatar had previously promised to provide Jewish tourists with cooked kosher food and public Jewish prayer services at the 2022 World Cup. However, shortly before the World Cup began, both were banned by Qatar, who claimed it could not secure the safety of Jews.^{[431][432]}

Qatar alleged that they could not "secure" the safety of publicly praying Jewish tourists, whilst many foreign Jews complained that they subsequently had no food available to eat. It was estimated that 10,000 religious Jews from Israel and around the world arrived to watch the World Cup in Qatar.^[433]

Whilst Jewish organisations complained of being unable to find cooked kosher food,^[433] the Israeli government said it was happy with the efforts made by Qatar to meet its requests, including kosher food, direct flights from Israel to Qatar, and temporary diplomatic representation in the country. A kosher kitchen under the supervision of Rabbi Mendy Chitrik was open in time for the first match. Rabbi Marc Schneier, president of The Foundation for Ethnic Understanding, said he had never asked the Qatari government for cooked food, and he had been the only person in communication with the Qataris regarding making the World Cup experience inclusive for Jews.^[434]

Multiple Israeli reporters at the tournament reported fans from Arab nations waving Palestinian flags and chanting anti-Israeli slogans.^{[327][435][436]} Some Israelis reported that they had been escorted out of restaurants when their nationality was revealed.^[437] The Israeli government warned its citizens traveling to the tournament to hide their Israeli identity out of safety concerns.^[438]

Accommodation

The Rawdat Al Jahhaniya fan village was criticised for its overpriced "night cabins" (£185 per night) made out of shipping containers. Tourists complained that the air conditioners in the cabins did not function well, facilities were falling apart, and the sleeping experience did not match their expectations.^[439] The BBC reported that the tent accommodation at the Qetaifan Island fan village got criticism for having brown-colored tap water and no air conditioning other than a standing fan.^{[440][441]} The tent village in Al Khor was criticized for having inconvenient transportation, a lack of alcohol, long waits to check in, and no locks on the tents.^{[442][443]} The lack of suitable and affordable accommodation raised demand for daily shuttle flights from neighboring areas, such as Dubai, that had adequate numbers of hotel rooms.^[444]

Security

The Qatari government employed about 50,000 security personnel including police departments and military forces from at least thirteen countries, including Poland, Germany, France, Kuwait, Jordan, Italy, Palestine, Spain, Pakistan, Turkey, USA, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom.^[445]

Turkey

Turkey provided about 3,000 riot police personnel.^[445]

Pakistan

Pakistan provided about 4,500 Army troops to Qatar for the event.^[446]

See also

- [FIFA World Cup](#)
- [FIFA World Cup hosts](#)
- [2021 FIFA Arab Cup](#)
- [2023 FIFA Women's World Cup](#)
- [2023 FIFA U-20 World Cup](#)

Notes

- A. The [2018 competition](#) in Russia featured two Asian venues, according to various definitions of the [geographical boundary between Asia and Europe](#): [Yekaterinburg](#) and [Sochi](#).
- B. Qatar has very high temperatures and is quite humid during summers.^[2]
- C. The tournament is the first not to be held in the traditional months of May, June, or July and take place in the northern autumn.^{[2][3]}
- D. Citations:^{[5][6][7][8][9][10][11][12]}
- E. The average attendance at this stadium was 87,416.
- F. The average attendance at this stadium was 66,794.
- G. The average attendance at this stadium was 44,445.
- H. The average attendance at this stadium was 42,788.
- I. The average attendance at this stadium was 43,639.
- J. The average attendance at this stadium was 42,211.
- K. The average attendance at this stadium was 42,552.
- L. The average attendance at this stadium was 41,253.
- M. [UEFA Path A](#) winners, team not determined at time of draw
- N. [CONCACAF v OFC](#) winners, team not determined at time of draw
- O. [AFC v CONMEBOL](#) winners, team not determined at time of draw
- P. Citations:^{[5][328][329][330]}

References

1. "Now is all – FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/watch/2D2UzVXgeJr7p4B6tzhFV2>). FIFA. 4 November 2021. Retrieved 3 December 2022.
2. Sullivan, Becky (18 November 2022). "Why Qatar is a controversial host for the World Cup" (<https://www.npr.org/2022/11/18/1137204271/qatar-world-cup-controversies>). NPR. Retrieved 21 November 2022.
3. Sanderson, Katharine (18 November 2022). "How will World Cup footballers cope with Qatar heat?" (<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-03771-9>). *Nature*. **612** (7938): 19. Bibcode:2022Natur.612...19S (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2022Natur.612...19S>). doi:10.1038/d41586-022-03771-9 (<https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-022-03771-9>). PMID 36400953 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36400953>). S2CID 253671490 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:253671490>).
4. Bhattacharjee, Neeladri (22 December 2022). "How many goals were scored in FIFA World Cup 2022 and more goal FAQs" (<https://sportstar.thehindu.com/football/fifa-world-cup/faqs/fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-goals-stats-teams-maximum-minimum-goalscorers-left-right-footed/article66289279.ece>). *sportstar.thehindu.com*. Retrieved 20 March 2023.
5. McTague, Tom (19 November 2022). "The Qatar World Cup Exposes Soccer's Shame" (<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2022/11/qatar-hosting-fifa-world-cup-soccer/672171/>). *The Atlantic*. Washington, D.C. ISSN 2151-9463 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/2151-9463>). OCLC 936540106 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/936540106>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221119231915/https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2022/11/qatar-hosting-fifa-world-cup-soccer/672171/>) from the original on 19 November 2022. Retrieved 20 November 2022.
6. Boehm, Eric (21 November 2022). "The Qatar World Cup Is a Celebration of Authoritarianism" (<https://reason.com/2022/11/21/the-qatar-world-cup-is-a-celebration-of-authoritarianism/>). *Reason*. OCLC 818916200 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/818916200>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221121221030/https://reason.com/2022/11/21/the-qatar-world-cup-is-a-celebration-of-authoritarianism/>) from the original on 21 November 2022. Retrieved 22 November 2022.
7. "FIFA World Cup 2022: Why Qatar is a controversial location for the tournament" (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/sports/football/fifa-world-cup-2022/fifa-world-cup-2022-why-is-qatar-a-controversial-location-for-the-tournament/articleshow/95533015.cms>). *The Times of India*. Reuters. 16 November 2022. Retrieved 22 November 2022.

8. Begum, Rothna (25 November 2022). "Qatar Can't Hide Its Abuses by Calling Criticism Racist" (<https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/11/25/qatar-cant-hide-its-abuses-by-calling-criticism-racist/>). *Foreign Policy*. Washington, D.C.: Graham Holdings Company. ISSN 0015-7228 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0015-7228>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221127213633/https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/11/25/qatar-cant-hide-its-abuses-by-calling-criticism-racist/>) from the original on 27 November 2022. Retrieved 28 November 2022.
9. Miller, Nick (26 November 2022). "What does the World Cup mean to the Middle East and Arab world?" (<https://theathletic.com/3935151/2022/11/26/world-cup-middle-east-arab-world/>). *The Athletic*. Retrieved 28 November 2022. "between the Western World/media and those from the Middle East"
10. "2022 World Cup: Criticism of Qatar finds unequal resonance around the world" (https://www.lemonde.fr/en/sports/article/2022/11/14/2022-world-cup-criticism-of-qatar-finds-unequal-resonance-around-the-world_6004287_9.html). *Le Monde*. 14 November 2022. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
11. Baxter, Kevin (20 November 2022). "Qatar walks tightrope between Arab values and Western norms with World Cup gamble" (<https://www.latimes.com/sports/soccer/story/2022-11-20/qatar-world-cup-politics-arab-world-gulf-states>). *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved 22 November 2022.
12. Griffin, Thomas Ross (2017). "Football in the Hands of the Other: Qatar's World Cup in the British Broadsheet Press" (<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323705390>). *Arab World Geographer*. 20 (2): 170–182.
13. "The history of World Cup in football" (<https://www.footballhistory.org/world-cup/index.html>). *footballhistory.org*. Retrieved 17 November 2022.
14. "2022 FIFA World Cup Qatar – The Markhor Times" (<https://themarkhortimes.com/2022-fifa-world-cup-qatar/>). *The Markhor Times*. 28 December 2022. Retrieved 29 December 2022.
15. "FIFA Men's World Cup History – Past World Cup Winners, Hosts, Most Goals and more" (<https://www.foxsports.com/soccer/2022-fifa-world-cup/history>). *Fox Sports*. Retrieved 17 November 2022.
16. "World Cup 2022: Dates, draw, schedule, kick-off times, final for Qatar tournament" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/news/11096/12354033/world-cup-2022-dates-draw-schedule-kick-off-times-final-for-qatar-tournament>). *Sky Sports*. Retrieved 17 November 2022.
17. Taylor, Daniel (15 July 2018). "France seal second World Cup triumph with 4–2 win over brave Croatia" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2018/jul/15/france-croatia-world-cup-final-match-report>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190626195043/https://www.theguardian.com/football/2018/jul/15/france-croatia-world-cup-final-match-report>) from the original on 26 June 2019. Retrieved 7 September 2018.
18. "France beat Croatia in World Cup final" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/44754965>). *BBC Sport*. Retrieved 17 November 2022.
19. "FIFA Executive Committee confirms November/December event period for Qatar 2022" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180910210625/https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/qatar2022/news/y=2015/m=3/news=fifa-executive-committee-confirms-november-december-event-period-for-q-2567789.html>). FIFA. 19 March 2015. Archived from the original (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/qatar2022/news/y=2015/m=3/news=fifa-executive-committee-confirms-november-december-event-period-for-q-2567789.html>) on 10 September 2018. Retrieved 5 December 2017.
20. "FIFA World Cup 2022 live streaming: Where to watch, schedule & groups" (<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/sports/fifa-world-cup-2022-live-streaming-where-to-watch-schedule-matches/articleshow/95571334.cms>). *The Economic Times*. Retrieved 17 November 2022.
21. Sanderson, Katharine (18 November 2022). "How will World Cup footballers cope with Qatar heat?" (<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-03771-9>). *Nature*. 612 (7938): 19. Bibcode:2022Natur.612...19S (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2022Natur.612...19S>). doi:10.1038/d41586-022-03771-9 (<https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-022-03771-9>). PMID 36400953 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36400953>). S2CID 253671490 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:253671490>).
22. "When does winter start?" (<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/weather/seasons/winter/when-does-winter-start>). *Met Office*.
23. "Amir: 2022 World Cup Qatar a tournament for all Arabs" (<http://www.gulf-times.com/story/599599/Amir-2022-World-Cup-Qatar-a-tournament-for-all-Ara>). *Gulf Times*. 15 July 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180907183342/https://www.gulf-times.com/story/599599/Amir-2022-World-Cup-Qatar-a-tournament-for-all-Ara>) from the original on 7 September 2018. Retrieved 7 September 2018.
24. "Qatar: FIFA World Cup fans will not need Covid tests" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-63400497>). BBC News. 27 October 2022. Retrieved 22 November 2022.
25. "Energy-rich Qatar faces fast-rising climate risks at home" (https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/energy-rich-qatar-faces-fast-rising-climate-risks-at-home/2022/11/26/c203f36a-6d7f-11ed-8619-0b92f0565592_story.html). *The Washington Post*. ISSN 0190-8286 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0190-8286>). Retrieved 26 November 2022.
26. Sullivan, Becky (18 November 2022). "Why Qatar is a controversial host for the World Cup" (<https://www.npr.org/2022/11/18/1137204271/qatar-world-cup-controversies>). NPR. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
27. "How will the 2022 World Cup affect the Champions League schedule?" (<https://en.as.com/soccer/how-will-the-2022-world-cup-affect-the-champions-league-schedule-n/>). *as*. 25 August 2022. Retrieved 25 August 2022.
28. "FIFA World Cup match schedule confirmed: hosts Qatar to kick off 2022 tournament at Al Bayt Stadium" (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/news/fifa-world-cup-tm-match-schedule-confirmed-hosts-qatar-to-kick-off-2022-tournament>). FIFA. 15 July 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201205083706/https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/news/fifa-world-cup-tm-match-schedule-confirmed-hosts-qatar-to-kick-off-2022-tournament>) from the original on 5 December 2020. Retrieved 15 July 2020.
29. "World Cup 2022: When does it start, which teams have qualified and what are the groups for Qatar?" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/world-cup/0/world-cup-2022-fixtures-qatar-fifa-dates-groups-tickets-england/>). *The Telegraph*. 23 August 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220823115412/https://www.telegraph.co.uk/world-cup/0/world-cup-2022-fixtures-qatar-fifa-dates-groups-tickets-england/>) from the original on 23 August 2022. Retrieved 23 August 2022.

30. "World Cup 2022: Tournament set to start one day early with Qatar v Ecuador" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/62492293>). *BBC Sport*. 10 August 2022. Retrieved 10 August 2022.
31. "FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 Match Schedule" (<https://digitalhub.fifa.com/m/11c3473bd955b473/original/zh9sqqpotyf6jhqpv2uw-pdf.pdf>) (PDF). FIFA. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200715162206/https://resources.fifa.com/image/upload/fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-match-schedule-x6962.pdf?cloudid=zh9sqqpotyf6jhqpv2uw>) (PDF) from the original on 15 July 2020. Retrieved 15 July 2020.
32. "Final match schedule for the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 now available" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/final-match-schedule-for-the-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-tm-now-available-on>). FIFA. 1 April 2022. Retrieved 1 April 2022.
33. "FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 – Match Schedule" (<https://digitalhub.fifa.com/m/6a616c6cf19bc57a/original/FWC-2022-Match-Schedule.pdf>) (PDF). FIFA. 1 April 2022. Retrieved 1 April 2022.
34. "Qatar v. Ecuador to kick off FIFA World Cup 2022 on 20 November" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/qatar-v-ecuador-to-kick-off-fifa-world-cup-2022-tm-on-20-november>). FIFA. 11 August 2022. Retrieved 14 September 2022.
35. "FIFA President welcomes participants to Team Seminar" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/news/fifa-president-welcomes-participants-to-team-seminar>). FIFA. 1 April 2022. Retrieved 10 June 2022.
36. "How many substitutes are allowed at World Cup 2022?" (<https://www.radiotimes.com/tv/sport/football/world-cup-2022-substitutes/>). *radiotimes.com*. 20 November 2022. Retrieved 10 February 2023.
37. "How many substitutions can teams make at the Qatar 2022 World Cup?" (<https://en.as.com/soccer/how-many-substitutions-can-teams-make-at-the-qatar-2022-world-cup-n-2/>). *as.com*. 15 December 2022. Retrieved 10 February 2023.
38. "How many substitutes in World Cup 2022? Explaining new rules for Qatar tournament" (<https://www.sportingnews.com/us/soccer/news/how-many-substitutes-world-cup-2022-new-rules-qatar/h9fxwtjvinrvng5swxeiyeg>). *sportingnews.com*. 17 December 2022. Retrieved 10 February 2023.
39. "FIFA outlines player health and well-being strategy at World Cup workshop" (<https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/medical/news/fifa-outlines-player-health-and-well-being-strategy-at-world-cup-workshop>). FIFA. 7 July 2022. Retrieved 7 July 2022.
40. Evans, Ethan (21 November 2022). "FIFA World Cup 2022: Concussion rules for Qatar tournament – after Alireza Beiranvand substitution vs England" (<https://www.londonworld.com/sport/football/fifa-world-cup-2022-concussion-rules-for-qatar-tournament-after-alireza-beiranvand-substitution-vs-england-3926173>). *LondonWorld*. Retrieved 21 November 2022.
41. Goff, Steve (16 January 2009). "Future World Cups" (http://voices.washingtonpost.com/soccerinsider/2009/01/future_world_cups.html). *The Washington Post*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110430153000/http://voices.washingtonpost.com/soccerinsider/2009/01/future_world_cups.html) from the original on 30 April 2011. Retrieved 16 January 2009.
42. "2018 and 2022 FIFA World Cup bids begin in January 2009" (<https://archive.today/20121211212420/http://football.uk.reuters.com/world/news/LT291439.php>). Archived from the original (<http://football.uk.reuters.com/world/news/LT291439.php>) on 11 December 2012. Retrieved 29 September 2009.
43. "World Cup 2018" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140819094021/http://www.soccerfield24.com/world-cup-2018/>). 5 January 2015. Archived from the original (<http://www.soccerfield24.com/world-cup-2018/>) on 19 August 2014.
44. "Indonesia's bid to host the 2022 World Cup bid ends" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100320054013/http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport2/hi/football/8577452.stm>). *BBC Sport*. 19 March 2010. Archived from the original (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport2/hi/football/8577452.stm>) on 20 March 2010. Retrieved 19 March 2010.
45. "World Cup Bidding Process Explained: How The 2018 & 2022 World Cup Hosts Are Chosen" (<https://www.goal.com/en-gb/news/world-cup-bidding-process-explained-how-the-2018-2022-world/bltd33cf9bcc1447f3>). *goal.com*. 29 November 2010. Retrieved 15 February 2023.
46. "Combined bidding confirmed" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090122070321/http://www.fifa.com/aboutfifa/federation/bodies/media/newsid%3D983481.html>). FIFA. 20 December 2008. Archived from the original (<https://www.fifa.com/aboutfifa/federation/bodies/media/newsid=983481.html>) on 22 January 2009. Retrieved 20 December 2008.
47. Wilson, Steve (18 November 2010). "World Cup 2018: meet Amos Adamu and Reynald Temarii, the Fifa pair suspended over corruption" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/football/teams/england/8142965/World-Cup-2018-meet-Amos-Adamu-and-Reynald-Temarii-the-Fifa-pair-suspended-over-corruption.html>). *The Telegraph*. London. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/g/archive/20220110/https://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/football/teams/england/8142965/World-Cup-2018-meet-Amos-Adamu-and-Reynald-Temarii-the-Fifa-pair-suspended-over-corruption.html>) from the original on 10 January 2022. Retrieved 19 November 2021.
48. "World Cup 2022: Blow to Qatar's 2022 bid as FIFA brands it 'high risk' " (<https://web.archive.org/web/20101201055228/http://www.arabianbusiness.com/blow-qatar-s-2022-bid-as-fifa-brands-it-high-risk--362764.html>). 18 November 2010. Archived from the original (<http://www.arabianbusiness.com/blow-qatar-s-2022-bid-as-fifa-brands-it-high-risk--362764.html>) on 1 December 2010. Retrieved 3 December 2010.
49. James, Stuart (2 December 2010). "World Cup 2022: 'Political craziness' favours Qatar's winning bid" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2010/dec/02/world-cup-2022-qatar-winning-bid>). *The Guardian*. London. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130906213640/http://www.theguardian.com/football/2010/dec/02/world-cup-2022-qatar-winning-bid>) from the original on 6 September 2013. Retrieved 3 December 2010.
50. "Qatar world cup part of FIFA corruption scandal" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/fifa-corruption-whistleblower-says-qatar-will-be-stripped-of-2022-world-cup-10302979.html>). 7 June 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200819045720/https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/fifa-corruption-whistleblower-says-qatar-will-be-stripped-of-2022-world-cup-10302979.html>) from the original on 19 August 2020. Retrieved 7 June 2015.

51. Doyle, Paul; Busfield, Steve (2 December 2010). "World Cup 2018 and 2022 decision day – live!" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/blog/2010/dec/01/world-cup-2018-2022-zurich>). *The Guardian*. London. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161226062244/https://www.theguardian.com/football/blog/2010/dec/01/world-cup-2018-2022-zurich>) from the original on 26 December 2016. Retrieved 10 December 2016.
52. *Deaths and slave labor: The disgrace of FIFA in Qatar* (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JjqNmBCj4il>). CNN. 29 May 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221120010943/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JjqNmBCj4il>) from the original on 20 November 2022. Retrieved 13 December 2022 – via YouTube.
53. "Fifa report 'erroneous', says lawyer who investigated corruption claims" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/0/football/30037729>). *BBC Sport*. 13 November 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150222160348/http://www.bbc.com/sport/0/football/30037729>) from the original on 22 February 2015. Retrieved 24 February 2015.
54. "Criminal investigation into 2018 and 2022 World Cup awards opened" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150527151837/http://www.news.admin.ch/message/index.html?lang=en&msg-id=57391>). *ESPN FC*. 27 May 2015. Archived from the original (<https://www.news.admin.ch/message/index.html?lang=en&msg-id=57391>) on 27 May 2015. Retrieved 27 May 2015.
55. "The Office of the Attorney General of Switzerland seizes documents at FIFA" (<http://www.espnfc.com/fifa-world-cup/story/2468298/criminal-investigation-begins-into-2018-and-2022-world-cup>). *The Federal Council*. The Swiss Government. 27 May 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210212225119/https://www.espn.com/soccer/fifa-world-cup/story/2468298/criminal-investigation-begins-into->) from the original on 12 February 2021. Retrieved 27 May 2015.
56. "Sepp Blatter says Qatar cheated to host World Cup" (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/sepp-batter-says-qatar-cheated-to-host-worldcup-rkfk68vj8>). 5 August 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180807094809/https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/sepp-batter-says-qatar-cheated-to-host-worldcup-rkfk68vj8>) from the original on 7 August 2018. Retrieved 7 August 2018.
57. Suderman, Alan (23 November 2021). "World Cup host Qatar used ex-CIA officer to spy on FIFA" (<https://apnews.com/article/soccer-sports-business-united-states-middle-east-754753c3f425650eedfef6c264bf669c>). *Associated Press News*.
58. "Al-Ghufran to FIFA: Qatar built World Cup facilities on land forcibly taken away" (<https://english.alarabiya.net/sports/2018/09/24/Al-Ghufran-to-FIFA-Qatar-built-World-Cup-facilities-on-land-forcibly-taken-away>). *Al Arabiya English*. 24 September 2018. Retrieved 20 November 2022.
59. "Amnesty says workers at Qatar World Cup stadium suffer abuse" (http://www.eurosport.com/football/amnesty-says-workers-at-qatar-world-cup-stadium-suffer-abuse_sto5416371/story.shtml). 31 March 2016. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160402053622/http://www.eurosport.com/football/amnesty-says-workers-at-qatar-world-cup-stadium-suffer-abuse_sto5416371/story.shtml) from the original on 2 April 2016. Retrieved 31 March 2016.
60. "Qatar: Security guards subjected to forced labour" (<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/04/qatar-security-guards-subjected-to-forced-labour/>). Amnesty International. 7 April 2022. Retrieved 20 October 2022.
61. Pattison, Pete; Acharya, Pramod; Bhuyan, Muhammad Owasim Uddin (31 March 2022). "Revealed: migrant workers in Qatar forced to pay billions in recruitment fees" (<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2022/mar/31/migrant-workers-in-qatar-forced-to-pay-billions-in-recruitment-fees-world-cup>). *The Guardian*. Retrieved 19 June 2022.
62. "Fußball-WM in Katar: Menschenrechtler sehen Rückschritte bei der Lage in Katar" (<https://www.zeit.de/sport/2022-07/fussball-wm-katar-debatte-heike-ullrich-amnesty-international>). *Die Zeit* (in German). 3 July 2022. Retrieved 3 July 2022.
63. "Qatar Faces a Tight Squeeze for Its Compact World Cup" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/11/14/sports/qatar-world-cup-visitors.html>). *The New York Times*. 14 November 2019. Retrieved 1 April 2022.
64. Martin, Chantz (13 October 2022). "World Cup organizers create designated 'sobering-up' areas to curb fan drunkenness" (<https://www.foxnews.com/sports/intoxicated-fans-attending-world-cup-in-qatar-will-be-sent-to-designated-sobering-up-areas>). Fox News. Retrieved 30 October 2022.
65. "Drunk fans will be sent to special zones to sober up, says Qatar World Cup boss" (<https://news.sky.com/story/turning-world-cup-into-platform-of-political-statements-is-not-right-for-football-qatar-boss-says-12719115>). Sky News. Retrieved 30 October 2022.
66. "Qatar plans sobering up areas for drunken fans" (<https://www.espn.com/soccer/fifa-world-cup/story/4769547/qatar-to-send-drunk-fans-to-sobering-up-areas-during-world-cup>). ESPN. 13 October 2022. Retrieved 30 October 2022.
67. Campbell, Charlie (20 November 2022). "The World Cup Kicks Off With a 2–0 Loss for Host Qatar" (<https://time.com/6235113/qatar-world-cup-2022-kick-off/>). *Time*. Retrieved 22 November 2022.
68. Buckingham, Philip; Whitehead, Jacob (23 November 2022). "Denmark ready to lead European withdrawal from FIFA over armband row" (<https://www.irishexaminer.com/sport/soccer/arid-41013320.html>). *Irish Examiner*. Retrieved 24 November 2022.
69. Delaney, Miguel. "Fifa says rainbow colours are now allowed in Qatar after flags confiscated" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/world-cup/fifa-rainbow-lgbtq-qatar-2022-b2232145.html>). *Independent*. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
70. Church, Ben (28 November 2022). "Exclusive: World Cup soccer fans stopped by security officials for wearing rainbow-coloured items" (<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/11/26/football/german-soccer-fans-rainbow-colors-qatar-2022-world-cup-spt-in-tl/index.html>). CNN. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
71. King, Jasper (30 November 2022). "England fan 'strip-searched' after wearing rainbow-coloured top and hat" (<https://metro.co.uk/2022/11/30/world-cup-england-fan-strip-searched-after-wearing-rainbow-clothes-17850629/>). *Metro*.
72. Craig, Matt (19 November 2022). "The Money Behind The Most Expensive World Cup in History: Qatar 2022 By The Numbers" (<https://www.forbes.com/sites/mattcraig/2022/11/19/the-money-behind-the-most-expensive-world-cup-in-history-qatar-2022-by-the-numbers/>). *Forbes*. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
73. "No, Qatar has not spent \$220 billion on World Cup stadiums" (<https://www.newarab.com/news/no-qatar-has-not-spent-220-billion-world-cup-stadiums>). *newarab.com*. 4 November 2022. Retrieved 29 November 2022.

74. "Stadiums" (<https://www.sc.qa/en/stadiums>). *Supreme Committee for Delivery & Legacy*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190306195446/https://www.sc.qa/en/stadiums>) from the original on 6 March 2019. Retrieved 27 March 2019.
75. "Bidding Nation Qatar 2022 – Stadiums" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100503091612/http://www.qatar2022bid.com/qatars-bid/stadiums>). Qatar2022bid.com. Archived from the original (<http://www.recruitmentvartha.com/2015/01/fifa-world-cup-football-all-2022-stadium.html>) on 3 May 2010. Retrieved 30 May 2010.
76. Hayajneh, Abdelnaser; Elbarrawy, Hassan; El Shazly, Yassin; Rashid, Tarek (December 2017). "Football and Sustainability in the Desert, Qatar 2022 Green World Cup's Stadiums: Legal Perspective". *European Journal of Social Sciences*: 475–493. SSRN 3096185 (https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3096185).
77. "2022 FIFA World Cup Bid Evaluation Report: Qatar" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171011211010/http://www.fifa.com/mm/document/tournament/competition/01/33/59/45/bidevaluationreport.pdf>) (PDF). FIFA. 5 December 2010. Archived from the original (<https://www.fifa.com/mm/document/tournament/competition/01/33/59/45/bidevaluationreport.pdf>) (PDF) on 11 October 2017. Retrieved 5 December 2017.
78. "Al Bayt Stadium Design" (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/en/stadiums/al-bayt-stadium/design>). qatar2022.qa.
79. "Qatar 2022: Nine stadiums instead of twelve? –" (http://stadiumdb.com/news/2013/04/qatar_2022_nine_stadium_instead_of_twelve). Stadiumdb.com. 25 April 2013. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20131005094237/http://stadiumdb.com/news/2013/04/qatar_2022_nine_stadium_instead_of_twelve) from the original on 5 October 2013. Retrieved 25 May 2013.
80. Fattah, Zainab (22 April 2013). "Qatar Is in Talks to Reduce World Cup Stadiums, BofA Says" (<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-04-22/qatar-is-in-talks-with-fifa-reduce-world-cup-stadiums-bofa-says.html>). Bloomberg News. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130521045351/http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-04-22/qatar-is-in-talks-with-fifa-reduce-world-cup-stadiums-bofa-says.html>) from the original on 21 May 2013. Retrieved 25 May 2013.
81. "Official: Qatar has cut its 2022 World Cup budget almost in half" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191224164749/https://doha.news.co/official-qatar-has-cut-its-2022-world-cup-budget-almost-in-half>). Doha News. 7 April 2017. Archived from the original (<https://dohanews.co/official-qatar-has-cut-its-2022-world-cup-budget-almost-in-half>) on 24 December 2019. Retrieved 16 April 2017.
82. "Stadiums" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171114015238/http://www.sc.qa/en/stadiums>). *Supreme Committee for Delivery & Legacy*. 6 July 2018. Archived from the original (<https://www.sc.qa/en/stadiums>) on 14 November 2017. Retrieved 8 January 2018.
83. "Qatar touts dismountable stadium for 'sustainable' 2022 World Cup" (<https://www.dw.com/en/qatar-touts-dismountable-stadium-for-sustainable-2022-world-cup/a-59921732>). Deutsche Welle. 25 November 2021. Retrieved 30 November 2021.
84. "A guide to the eight stadiums hosting games at the 2022 World Cup" (<https://www.latimes.com/sports/soccer/story/2022-11-15/qatar-stadiums-worker-deaths-world-cup-2022>). *Los Angeles Times*. 15 November 2022.
85. "World Cup 2022: Qatar draws in multi-nation security force for tournament" (<https://www.thenationalnews.com/gulf-news/2022/10/17/world-cup-2022-qatar-draws-in-multi-nation-security-force-for-tournament/>). *The National News*. 17 October 2022.
86. "Qatar banks on Pakistani troops for World Cup 2022 security" (<https://www.dw.com/en/qatar-banks-on-pakistani-troops-for-world-cup-2022-security/a-63773909>). *DW*. 16 November 2022.
87. "Lusail Stadium" (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/en/tournament/stadiums/lusail-stadium>). qatar2022.qa. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
88. "Lusail Stadium" (<https://hospitality.fifa.com/2022/en/the-stadiums/lusail-stadium/>). FIFA. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
89. "Al Bayt Stadium" (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/en/tournament/stadiums/al-bayt-stadium>). qatar2022.qa. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
90. "Al Bayt Stadium" (<https://hospitality.fifa.com/2022/en/the-stadiums/al-bayt-stadium/>). FIFA. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
91. "Khalifa International Stadium" (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/en/tournament/stadiums/khalifa-international-stadium>). qatar2022.qa. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
92. "Khalifa International Stadium" (<https://hospitality.fifa.com/2022/en/the-stadiums/khalifa-international-stadium/>). FIFA. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
93. "Ahmad Bin Ali Stadium" (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/en/tournament/stadiums/ahmad-bin-ali-stadium>). qatar2022.qa. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
94. "Ahmad bin Ali Stadium" (<https://hospitality.fifa.com/2022/en/the-stadiums/ahmad-bin-ali-stadium/>). FIFA. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
95. "Education City Stadium" (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/en/tournament/stadiums/education-city-stadium>). qatar2022.qa. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
96. "Education City Stadium" (<https://hospitality.fifa.com/2022/en/the-stadiums/education-city/>). FIFA. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
97. "Al Thumama Stadium" (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/en/tournament/stadiums/al-thumama-stadium>). qatar2022.qa. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
98. "Al Thumama Stadium" (<https://hospitality.fifa.com/2022/en/the-stadiums/al-thumama-stadium/>). FIFA. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
99. "Stadium 974" (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/en/tournament/stadiums/stadium-974>). qatar2022.qa. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
100. "Stadium 974" (<https://hospitality.fifa.com/2022/en/the-stadiums/stadium-974/>). FIFA. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
101. "Al Janoub Stadium" (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/en/tournament/stadiums/al-janoub-stadium>). qatar2022.qa. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
102. "Al Janoub Stadium" (<https://hospitality.fifa.com/2022/en/the-stadiums/al-janoub-stadium/>). FIFA. Retrieved 18 November 2022.

103. "FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022: Base camps and training centres ready for 32 teams" (<https://www.gulf-times.com/story/727350/FIFA-World-Cup-Qatar-2022-Base-camps-and-training->). 21 October 2022.
104. "Base Camps for FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 Teams: All Set and Ready" (<https://www.marhaba.qa/base-camps-for-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-teams-all-set-and-ready/>). *Marhaba*. 27 July 2022.
105. "Team Base Camp line-up reflects uniquely compact nature of FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/articles/team-base-camp-line-up-reflects-uniquely-compact-nature-of-fifa-world-cup>). *FIFA*.
106. "England, Germany, Argentina and more – Where will all the 32 teams be based in Qatar during 2022 World Cup?" (<https://www.goal.com/en-us/lists/england-germany-argentina-where-all-the-teams-based-in-qatar-2022-world-cup/bltd851e971e11c56d6#cs8aba0d6ee4e02bab>). 26 July 2022.
107. Palmer, Dan (31 July 2017). "Hosts Qatar to compete in qualifying for 2022 World Cup" (<https://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1053493/hosts-qatar-to-compete-in-qualifying-for-2022-world-cup>). *insidethegames.biz*. Dunsar Media Company. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190606063449/https://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1053493/hosts-qatar-to-compete-in-qualifying-for-2022-world-cup>) from the original on 6 June 2019. Retrieved 15 August 2017.
108. "Groups finalised for Qatar 2022 & China 2023 race" (<http://www.the-afc.com/competitions/fifa-world-cup/latest/news/groups-finalised-for-qatar-2022-china-2023-race>). *The-AFC.com*. Asian Football Confederation. 17 July 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190820085920/https://www.the-afc.com/competitions/fifa-world-cup/latest/news/groups-finalised-for-qatar-2022-china-2023-race>) from the original on 20 August 2019. Retrieved 9 October 2019.
109. "2022 World Cup odds: France favorite to repeat in Qatar; USA behind Mexico with 16th-best odds" (<https://www.cbssports.com/soccer/world-cup/news/2022-world-cup-odds-france-favorite-to-repeat-in-qatar-usa-behind-mexico-with-16th-best-odds/>). *CBS Sports*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190401134213/https://www.cbssports.com/soccer/world-cup/news/2022-world-cup-odds-france-favorite-to-repeat-in-qatar-usa-behind-mexico-with-16th-best-odds/>) from the original on 1 April 2019. Retrieved 7 September 2018.
110. "Oceania mini-tournament to decide World Cup playoff qualifier" (<https://www.reuters.com/lifestyle/sports/oceania-mini-tournament-decide-world-cup-playoff-qualifier-2021-11-29/>). *Reuters*. 29 November 2021. Retrieved 23 November 2022.
111. "Tonga withdraw from FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™ OFC preliminary competition" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/news/tonga-withdraw-from-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-tm-ofc-preliminary-competition>). *RNZ*. 29 January 2022. Retrieved 23 November 2022.
112. "Vanuatu withdraw from football World Cup qualifiers" (<https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/463655/vanuatu-withdraw-from-football-world-cup-qualifiers>). *RNZ*. 20 March 2022. Retrieved 23 November 2022.
113. "Cook Islands withdraw from FIFA World Cup qualifiers" (<https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/463905/cook-islands-withdraw-from-fifa-world-cup-qualifiers>). *RNZ*. 24 March 2022. Retrieved 23 November 2022.
114. "Qatar World Cup 2022" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/qatar-world-cup-2022/>). *The Telegraph*. 7 September 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220907114612/https://www.telegraph.co.uk/qatar-world-cup-2022/>) from the original on 7 September 2022. Retrieved 7 September 2022.
115. "Canada 4–0 Jamaica: Canadians qualify for first World Cup since 1986" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/60896263>). *BBC Sport*. 28 March 2022. Retrieved 5 June 2022.
116. "World Cup 2022: Wales qualifies for final after 64-year wait" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-61697975>). *BBC News*. 5 June 2022. Retrieved 5 June 2022.
117. "Italy 0–1 North Macedonia: European champions stunned in World Cup play-offs" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/60869125>). *BBC Sport*. 24 March 2022. Retrieved 24 March 2022.
118. "World Cup play-off semi-finals: Wins for North Macedonia, Portugal, Sweden, Wales" (<https://www.uefa.com/european-qualifiers/news/0273-14bea397137f-ce13784ed2f6-1000--wins-for-north-macedonia-portugal-sweden-wales/>). *UEFA*. 24 March 2022. Retrieved 25 June 2022.
119. "FIFA/UEFA suspend Russian clubs and national teams from all competitions" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/fifa-uefa-suspend-russian-clubs-and-national-teams-from-all-competitions>) (Press release). *FIFA*. 28 February 2022. Retrieved 28 February 2022.
120. "The 8 2018 World Cup countries that have failed to qualify for Qatar" (<https://www.planetfootball.com/quick-reads/world-cup-2022-qualifying-failures-russia-2018-sweden-nigeria-colombia/>). *planetfootball.com*. 15 June 2022. Retrieved 23 November 2022.
121. "From zeroes to heroes – How the lowest ranked team in the World Cup stand a chance" (<https://www.sbs.com.au/sport/fifa-world-cup-2022/article/from-zeroes-to-heroes-how-the-lowest-ranked-team-in-the-world-cup-stand-a-chance/z3m6t9zyz>). *SBS*. 13 September 2022. Retrieved 23 November 2022.
122. "FIFA/Coca-Cola World Ranking" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifa-world-ranking/mens-ranking?dateId=id13792>). *FIFA*. 6 October 2022. Retrieved 7 October 2022.
123. "FIFA Council endorses global summit to discuss the future of football" (<https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/organisation/fifa-council/media-releases/fifa-council-endorses-global-summit-to-discuss-the-future-of-football>). *FIFA*. 20 October 2021. Retrieved 20 October 2021.
124. "2022 European football calendar: Match and draw dates for all UEFA competitions" (<https://www.uefa.com/insideuefa/about-uefa/news/0271-1418c37e08e1-9c223aeae6cb-1000/>). *UEFA*. 1 January 2022. Retrieved 5 January 2022.
125. "Procedures for the Final Draw for the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 released" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/procedures-for-the-final-draw-for-the-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-tm-released>). *FIFA*. 22 March 2022. Retrieved 22 March 2022.
126. "Qatar 2022 Final Draw: All you need to know" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/news/qatar-2022-final-draw-all-you-need-to-know>). *FIFA*. 31 March 2022.

127. "Statistical Kit for the Final Draw for the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://digitalhub.fifa.com/m/582cae479d9af48a/original/Statistical-Kit-for-the-Final-Draw-for-the-FIFA-World-Cup-Qatar-2022.pdf>) (PDF). FIFA. 31 March 2022.
128. "Men's Ranking: 31 Mar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifa-world-ranking/men?dateId=id13603>). FIFA. 31 March 2022. Retrieved 31 March 2022.
129. "Draw procedures: FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://digitalhub.fifa.com/m/2ef762dcf5f577c6/original/Portrait-Master-Tem-plate.pdf>) (PDF). FIFA. 22 March 2022. Retrieved 22 March 2022.
130. "Qatar 2022 Final Draw: All you need to know" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/news/qatar-2022-final-draw-all-you-need-to-know>). FIFA. 31 March 2022. Retrieved 31 March 2022.
131. Gleeson, Mark (19 October 2022). "World Cup preliminary squads to be decided by Friday" (<https://www.reuters.com/lifestyle/sports/world-cup-preliminary-squads-be-decided-by-friday-2022-10-19/>). *Reuters*.
132. "FIFA approves 26-man squads for 2022 World Cup as teams will have three extra players in Qatar" (<https://www.cbssports.com/soccer/news/fifa-approves-26-man-squads-for-2022-world-cup-as-teams-will-have-three-extra-players-in-qatar/>). *CBS Sports*.
133. "Bureau of FIFA Council approves increase of FIFA World Cup™ squads to 26 players" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/origin1904-p.cxm.fifa.combureau-of-fifa-council-approves-increase-of-fifa-world-cup-tm-squads-to-26>). FIFA.
134. "معرفی ۲۵ بازیکن تیم ملی برای حضور در جام جهانی" (<http://ffiri.ir/fa/news/13642>) [Introduction of 25 national team players to participate in the World Cup] (in Persian). Football Federation Islamic Republic of Iran. 13 November 2022. Retrieved 13 November 2022.
135. Orsini, Vincent (9 November 2022). "La liste des vingt-cinq pour le Mondial" (<https://www.fff.fr/article/8465-la-liste-des-vingt-cinq-pour-le-mondial.html>) [The list of twenty-five for the World Cup] (in French). French Football Federation. Retrieved 12 November 2022.
136. "36 referees, 69 assistant referees and 24 video match officials appointed for FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/36-referees-69-assistant-referees-and-24-video-match-officials-appointed-for-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022>). FIFA. 19 May 2022. Retrieved 19 May 2022.
137. "FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 – List of appointed FIFA Match Officials" (<https://digitalhub.fifa.com/m/1da4b811328add8f/original/MEDIA-Alphabetical-order-List-of-Match-Officials-FWC-2022-Qatar.pdf>) (PDF). FIFA. 19 May 2022. Retrieved 19 May 2022.
138. Ouzia, Malik (17 November 2022). "Female World Cup refs long overdue but to come in Qatar brings a degree of hypocrisy" (<https://www.standard.co.uk/sport/football/world-cup-2022-female-match-referees-officials-b1040625.html>). *Evening Standard*. Retrieved 17 November 2022.
139. "Qatar World Cup: Women referees to feature for first time in men's competition" (<https://www.espn.com/soccer/fifa-world-cup/story/4669636/qatar-world-cup-female-referees-to-feature-for-first-time-in-mens-competition>). ESPN. 20 May 2022. Retrieved 20 May 2022.
140. "Frappart: Final role a huge source of pride" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/womens/womensworldcup/france2019/news/origin1904-p.cxm.fifa.comfrappart-final-role-a-huge-sense-of-pride>). FIFA.
141. "Stéphanie Frappart – Matches as referee" (https://www.worldfootball.net/referee_summary/stephanie-frappart/). *WorldFootball.net*.
142. "Bakary Gassama – Matches as referee" (https://www.worldfootball.net/referee_summary/bakary-gassama/). *WorldFootball.net*.
143. "Juan Pablo Belatti – Matches as assistant referee" (https://www.worldfootball.net/referee_summary/juan-pablo-belatti/1/2/). *WorldFootball.net*.
144. "France – Croatia 4:2 (World Cup 2018 Russia, Final)" (<https://www.worldfootball.net/report/wm-2018-in-russland-finale-frankreich-kroatien/>). *WorldFootball.net*.
145. "César Ramos – Matches as referee" (https://www.worldfootball.net/referee_summary/cesar-ramos_4/1/1/). *WorldFootball.net*.
146. "Janny Sikazwe – Matches as referee" (https://www.worldfootball.net/referee_summary/janny-sikazwe/1/1/). *WorldFootball.net*.
147. "Alireza Faghani – Matches as referee" (https://www.worldfootball.net/referee_summary/alireza-faghani/). *WorldFootball.net*.
148. FIFA Media [@fifamedia] (15 December 2022). "t.co/1FTExXvTal" (<https://twitter.com/fifamedia/status/1603447958703423507>) (Tweet). Retrieved 20 December 2022 – via Twitter.
149. "Qatar v. Ecuador to kick off FIFA World Cup 2022 on 20 November" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/qatar-v-ecuador-to-kick-off-fifa-world-cup-2022-tm-on-20-november>). FIFA. 11 August 2022. Retrieved 14 September 2022.
150. Mills, Andrew (20 November 2022). "Soccer Qatar's Bedouin roots star in World Cup opening ceremony" (<https://www.reuters.com/lifestyle/sports/soccer-qatars-bedouin-roots-star-world-cup-opening-ceremony-2022-11-20/>). *Reuters*. Retrieved 21 November 2022.
151. "BTS' Jungkook to perform at FIFA World Cup opening ceremony in Qatar" (<https://indianexpress.com/article/entertainment/music/bts-jungkook-perform-fifa-world-cup-opening-ceremony-qatar-8264601/>). *The Indian Express*. 12 November 2022. Retrieved 12 November 2022.
152. Khan, Nilofer (21 November 2022). "FIFA World Cup begins with the first-ever Quran recitation, but why did Morgan Freeman wear a glove?" (<https://me.mashable.com/culture/22197/fifa-world-cup-begins-with-the-first-ever-quran-recitation-but-why-did-morgan-freeman-wear-a-glove>). *Mashable ME*. Retrieved 21 November 2022.
153. "FIFA World Cup Schedule" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/articles/match-schedule-en>). FIFA.

154. "Regulations – FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (https://digitalhub.fifa.com/m/2744a0a5e3ded185/original/FIFA-World-Cup-Qatar-2022-Regulations_EN.pdf) (PDF). FIFA. 15 December 2021. Retrieved 30 March 2022.
155. "Qatar v Ecuador: World Cup 2022 kicks off with opening ceremony – live" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/live/2022/nov/20/qatar-v-ecuador-world-cup-2022-kicks-off-with-opening-ceremony-live>). *The Guardian*. 20 November 2022.
156. "Hosts Qatar beaten by Ecuador in World Cup opener" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63603375>). *BBC Sport*.
157. Lane, Barnaby. "Qatar became the first host nation of a World Cup to ever lose its opening match as it was beaten by Ecuador" (<https://www.insider.com/qatar-becomes-first-world-cup-host-ever-lose-opening-match-2022-11>). *Insider*. Retrieved 26 November 2022.
158. "Qatar's first-ever World Cup match ends in defeat" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221122084309/https://www.npr.org/2022/11/20/1138107160/qatar-first-host-country-lose-opener-world-cup-ecuador>). NPR. Associated Press. 20 November 2022. Archived from the original (<https://www.npr.org/2022/11/20/1138107160/qatar-first-host-country-lose-opener-world-cup-ecuador>) on 22 November 2022. Retrieved 21 November 2022.
159. Begley, Emlyn (20 November 2022). "World Cup: Ecuador cruise past Qatar in opener – reaction" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/live/football/60975645>). *BBC Sport*. Retrieved 20 November 2022.
160. "'Terrible start' turns Qatar dream into nightmare" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/63695036>). *BBC Sport*. Retrieved 25 November 2022.
161. "Billions of dollars bought Qatar a World Cup, but not loyal fans in opener vs. Ecuador" (<https://www.espn.com/soccer/fifa-world-cup/story/4807634/qatar-money-bought-a-world-cup-but-not-loyalty-vs-ecuador>). ESPN. 20 November 2022.
162. "World Cup 2022 Senegal 0–2 Netherlands: Late goals give Dutch crucial victory" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/63619381>). BBC.
163. "World Cup 2022: Qatar 1–3 Senegal – hosts close to elimination" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/63672200>). BBC.
164. "World Cup 2022 – Netherlands 1–1 Ecuador: Enner Valencia earns point for South Americans in Group A clash" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/netherlands-vs-ecuador/report/462976>). *Sky Sports*.
165. Hafez, Shamoon (29 November 2022). "World Cup 2022: Netherlands 2–0 Qatar: Gakpo and De Jong score to ensure top spot" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63711993>). BBC. Retrieved 29 November 2022.
166. Beardmore, Michael (29 November 2022). "World Cup 2022: Ecuador 1–2 Senegal: Ismaila Sarr & Kalidou Koulibaly put Africans into last 16" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63711991>). BBC. Retrieved 29 November 2022.
167. "England 6–2 Iran: Three Lions win World Cup opener emphatically" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/63603382>). *BBC Sport*.
168. "USA vs Wales 1–1 Live: World Cup 2022 Match Ends in Draw After Gareth Bale Penalty" (<https://www.wsj.com/livecoverage/fifa-world-cup-2022-usa-wales>). *The Wall Street Journal*.
169. "Iran loss leaves Wales in danger of World Cup exit" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/63603418>). *BBC Sport*. Retrieved 25 November 2022.
170. "How the USMNT came close to upsetting England" (<https://theathletic.com/live-blogs/england-usa-score-2022-world-cup/AGiSASTGdpAh/>). *The Athletic*.
171. "Wales v England LIVE: Watch 2022 World Cup plus score, commentary & updates – Live" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/live/football/60976201>). *BBC Sport*. 28 November 2022.
172. "U.S. Advances to Knockout Round With 1–0 Victory Over Iran in Tense Matchup" (<https://www.nytimes.com/live/2022/11/29/sports/usa-iran-world-cup-scores>). *The New York Times*. 29 November 2022.
173. "World Cup 2022: Superb Saudi Arabia beat Argentina 2–1 in Group C opener" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/63631779>). BBC.
174. Independent, The (22 November 2022). "Full list of the top-10 World Cup shocks in history" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/g/full-list-of-the-top-10-world-cup-shocks-in-history/>).
175. "Shock, disbelief, sadness – Argentina fans sombre after Saudi Arabia shock" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/nov/23/shock-disbelief-and-sadness-argentinians-stay-sombre-after-saudi-arabia-defeat>). *The Guardian*. 23 November 2022.
176. "Mexico vs Poland final score, result: Memo Ochoa extends Robert Lewandowski's World Cup frustration" (<https://www.sportingnews.com/us/soccer/news/mexico-vs-poland-world-cup-live-score-result/sdz7hrvc0okpgnclckw1p4zv0>). *sportingnews.com*. 21 November 2022.
177. "Robert Lewandowski gets first World Cup goal as Poland beat Saudi Arabia" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/nov/26/poland-saudi-arabia-world-cup-group-c-match-report>). *The Guardian*. 26 November 2022.
178. "World Cup result: How Poland beat Saudi Arabia 20 to move to the top of Group C" (<https://theathletic.com/live-blogs/poland-saudi-arabia-score-2022-world-cup/3DcQrJniQ0nS/>). *The Athletic*.
179. "Lionel Messi, Enzo Fernandez keep Argentina's World Cup hopes alive with win over Mexico" (<https://www.espn.com/soccer/report?gameId=633807>). ESPN.
180. "Argentina 2 Mexico 0: As it happened" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/liveblog/2022/11/26/live-argentina-vs-mexico-world-cup>). Al Jazeera. 26 November 2022. Retrieved 29 November 2022.
181. "Poland 0–2 Argentina – Match Report & Highlights" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/poland-vs-argentina/report/462996>). *Sky Sports*.
182. "Mexico beat Saudi Arabia 2–1 but are eliminated from World Cup 2022" (<https://theathletic.com/live-blogs/saudi-arabia-mexico-world-cup-2022-live-score-updates-result/gGH2uehcYdNj/>). *The Athletic*.
183. "Denmark 0–0 Tunisia: Danes held to stalemate as Christian Eriksen makes major tournament return" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/denmark-vs-tunisia/report/462966>). *Sky Sports*.

184. "France 4–1 Australia: World Cup 2022 – as it happened" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/live/2022/nov/22/france-vs-australia-world-cup-qatar-2022-live-score-updates-socceroos-francia-fra-v-aus-kick-off-time-national-football-team-list-squad-soccer-fifa?filterKeyEvents=false&page=with:block-637d31678f084a383e121d2d#block-637d31678f084a383e121d2d>). *The Guardian*. 22 November 2022. Retrieved 25 November 2022.
185. Das, Andrew (26 November 2022). "Mbappé and France Leave No Doubt; Poland and Argentina Set Up Showdown" (<http://www.nytimes.com/live/2022/11/26/sports/world-cup-scores>). *The New York Times*.
186. "EPL clubs watching as \$35m beast delivers 'one of greatest ever Socceroos performances' " (<https://www.foxsports.com.au/football/world-cup/fifa-world-cup-2022-harry-souttar-performance-australia-vs-tunisia-which-premier-league-clubs-were-interested-him/news-story/16b2cb34b11a763dd80500269319fcab>). *Fox Sports*. 27 November 2022.
187. "France, Mbappe are beyond curse of World Cup's reigning champions" (<https://www.si.com/soccer/2022/11/26/france-denmark-kylian-mbappe-world-cup-champions-curse>). *Sports Illustrated*. 26 November 2022.
188. "Australia upset Denmark 1–0 to earn World Cup last 16 spot" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/11/30/australia-upset-denmark-1-0-to-earn-world-cup-last-16-spot>). Al Jazeera. 30 November 2022. Retrieved 30 November 2022.
189. "World Cup 2022 highlights: Tunisia defeats France, 1–0" (<https://www.foxsports.com/stories/soccer/world-cup-2022-top-plays-tunisia-vs-france>). *Fox Sports*. 30 November 2022.
190. "Germany 1–2 Japan: World Cup 2022 – as it happened" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/live/2022/nov/23/germany-v-japan-world-cup-2022-live>). *The Guardian*. 23 November 2022.
191. "Spain vs. Costa Rica – Football Match Summary – November 23, 2022" (https://www.espn.co.uk/football/match/_/gameId/633798). ESPN.
192. "Spain vs. Costa Rica final score, result: La Roja hit seven as Gavi becomes their youngest World Cup scorer" (<https://www.sportingnews.com/us/soccer/news/spain-vs-costa-rica-world-cup-live-score-result/nzzvknqwfrdoyuwI03aya9nv>). *sportingnews.com*. 23 November 2022. Retrieved 25 November 2022.
193. "World Cup 2022 – Spain 7–0 Costa Rica: Ferran Torres scores twice as Luis Enrique's side make rampant start" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/news/12098/12753911/world-cup-2022-spain-7-0-costa-rica-ferran-torres-scores-twice-as-luis-enriques-side-make-rampant-start>). *Sky Sports*. Retrieved 25 November 2022.
194. "World Cup 2022: Japan 0–1 Costa Rica – Keysher Fuller earns shock win" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/63692163>). BBC.
195. "Spain 1–1 Germany – Highlights" (<https://www.beinsports.com/en/fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022/video/spain-1-1-germany-highlights/1995020>). *beIN Sports*.
196. Smith, Rory (27 November 2022). "Spain vs. Germany: Heavyweight Thriller Ends in a Tie" (<https://www.nytimes.com/live/2022/11/27/sports/spain-germany-score-world-cup>). *The New York Times*.
197. "Germany super sub Niclas Füllkrug secures point against Spain" (<https://www.bundesliga.com/en/bundesliga/news/spain-germany-2022-world-cup-live-team-news-match-stats-neuer-musiala-pedri-21983>). *bundesliga.com – the official Bundesliga website*.
198. "World Cup 2022 – Japan 2–1 Spain: Ao Tanaka's controversial goal stuns Luis Enrique's side but both sides advance" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/news/11095/12757077/world-cup-2022-japan-2-1-spain-ao-tanakas-controversial-goal-stuns-luis-enriques-side-but-both-sides-advance>). *Sky Sports*. Retrieved 2 December 2022.
199. "World Cup 2022 – Japan 2–1 Spain: Ao Tanaka's controversial goal stuns Luis Enrique's side but both sides advance" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/news/11095/12757077/world-cup-2022-japan-2-1-spain-ao-tanakas-controversial-goal-stuns-luis-enriques-side-but-both-sides-advance>). *Sky Sports*. Retrieved 2 December 2022. "Kaoru Mitoma"
200. "Germany dumped out of World Cup despite wild 4–2 win against Costa Rica" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/dec/01/costa-rica-germany-world-cup-group-e-match-report>). *The Guardian*. December 2022. Retrieved 2 December 2022.
201. Athletic, The. "Costa Rica vs Germany live" (<https://theathletic.com/live-blogs/costa-rica-vs-germany-world-cup-2022-live-score-updates-result/xCFgxwJZTWqc/>). *The Athletic*. Retrieved 2 December 2022.
202. "Morocco 0–0 Croatia: World Cup 2022 – as it happened" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/live/2022/nov/23/morocco-v-croatia-world-cup-2022-live>). *The Guardian*. 23 November 2022.
203. "Michy Batshuayi Belgium's Long-Ball Goal to Defeat a Determined Canada" (<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/11/23/sports/world-cup/canada-belgium-world-cup-goal-batshuayi.html>). *The New York Times*. 23 November 2022.
204. "World Cup 2022 – Belgium 1–0 Canada: Michy Batshuayi fires Red Devils to opening win" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/news/12098/12753993/world-cup-2022-belgium-1-0-canada-michy-batshuayi-fires-red-devils-to-opening-win>). *Sky Sports*.
205. "Riots in Brussels after Morocco beat Belgium in World Cup match" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/11/27/brussels-sees-riots-after-morocco-beats-belgium-at-world-cup>). Al Jazeera. 27 November 2022.
206. "Morocco upsets Belgium at World Cup" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/sports/2022/11/27/morocco-belgium-world-cup-upset/>). *The Washington Post*. 27 November 2022.
207. "Twelve detained after Belgium-Morocco World Cup riots in Brussels" (<https://www.euractiv.com/section/politics/news/belgium-morocco-world-cup-match-triggers-riots-in-brussels-dozen-people-detained/>). *euractiv.com*. 28 November 2022. Retrieved 28 November 2022.
208. Athletic, The. "Croatia vs Canada live updates" (<https://theathletic.com/live-blogs/croatia-canada-score-world-cup-2022/9qm7q0NsLr14/>). *The Athletic*. Retrieved 28 November 2022.
209. "World Cup 2022 – Canada 1–2 Morocco: North Africans top Group F to reach last 16 for first time in 36 years" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/canada-vs-morocco/report/463001>). *Sky Sports*.
210. "World Cup 2022 – Croatia 0–0 Belgium: Romelu Lukaku misses big chances as Roberto Martinez's 'golden generation' knocked out and Croatia reach last 16" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/croatia-vs-belgium/report/463002>). *Sky Sports*.

211. "Switzerland vs Cameroon LIVE World Cup 2022: Latest score and updates" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/world-cup/switzerland-cameroon-live-stream-score-result-b2232087.html>). *The Independent*. 24 November 2022.
212. "Brazil vs. Serbia – Football Match Summary – November 24, 2022" (https://www.espn.co.uk/football/match/_/gameId/633802). ESPN.
213. "World Cup: Cameroon and Serbia share thrilling 3–3 draw – reaction" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/live/football/61047359>). *BBC Sport*. 27 November 2022.
214. "Brazil – Switzerland summary: Casemiro goal, score and highlights" (<https://en.as.com/soccer/brazil-vs-switzerland-live-online-score-stats-updates-world-cup-2022-qatar-n/>). *AS USA*. 28 November 2022.
215. "Aoubakar stuns Brazil with Cameroon winner but is sent off for celebration" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/dec/02/cameroon-brazil-world-cup-group-g-match-report>). *The Guardian*. 2 December 2022.
216. "World Cup 2022 – Serbia 2–3 Switzerland: Remo Freuler scores winner to send Swiss through after epic four-goal first-half" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/serbia-vs-switzerland/report/463003>). *Sky Sports*.
217. "Uruguay vs. South Korea final score, result: La Celeste hit post twice in 2022 World Cup Group H opener" (<https://www.sportingnews.com/us/soccer/news/uruguay-vs-south-korea-world-cup-live-score-result/buntzudl08mstszpc2955grp>). *sportingnews.com*. 23 November 2022.
218. "World Cup 2022 – Portugal 3–2 Ghana: Cristiano Ronaldo creates yet another piece of history in five-goal thriller" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/portugal-vs-ghana/report/462973>). *Sky Sports*.
219. "South Korea 2–3 Ghana: World Cup 2022 – as it happened" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/live/2022/nov/28/south-korea-v-ghana-world-cup-2022-live>). *The Guardian*. 28 November 2022.
220. "Portugal advances to knockout stage with 2–0 win over Uruguay" (<https://theathletic.com/live-blogs/portugal-vs-uruguay-world-cup-2022-live-score-updates-result/5mJsBHpHA2XL/>). *The Athletic*.
221. "Why Portugal's VAR handball penalty vs Uruguay was the wrong decision" (<https://www.espn.com/soccer/fifa-world-cup/story/4818763/why-portugal-var-handball-penalty-was-the-wrong-decision>). ESPN. 28 November 2022.
222. "Portugal vs Uruguay, World Cup 2022 result: Fernandes double books last-16 spot" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/football/2022/11/28/portugal-vs-uruguay-world-cup-2022-live-score-ronaldo/>). *The Telegraph*. 28 November 2022. Retrieved 29 November 2022.
223. "South Korea vs Portugal live updates" (<https://theathletic.com/live-blogs/south-korea-vs-portugal-world-cup-2022-live-score-updates-result/mpuzQqX7I2Ut/>). *The Athletic*.
224. Dean, Sam; Prens, Tamara (2 December 2022). "Luis Suarez in tears as Uruguay crash out despite beating Ghana" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/football/2022/12/02/ghana-vs-uruguay-world-cup-2022-live-score-suarez-latest/>). *The Telegraph*.
225. "Uruguay beat Ghana but crash out of World Cup on goals scored in late twist" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/dec/02/ghana-uruguay-world-cup-group-h-match-report>). *The Guardian*. 2 December 2022.
226. "Diego Alonso blames Portugal penalty as Uruguay make ugly World Cup exit" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/dec/02/uruguay-coach-diego-alonso-blames-officials-at-previous-game-for-exit>). *The Guardian*. 2 December 2022.
227. Liew, Jonathan (2 December 2022). "Uruguay leave the World Cup the same way they played in it: gracelessly" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/dec/02/uruguay-leave-the-world-cup-the-same-way-they-played-in-it-gracelessly>). *The Guardian*. Al Janoub. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
228. Allen, Patrick (2 December 2022). "Shocking scenes at full time as Uruguay players surround officials following late penalty claim against Ghana" (<https://www.goal.com/en-us/news/uruguay-players-surround-officials-penalty-claim-ghana/blt023f7b7c3506441d>). *Goal (website)*. Retrieved 12 December 2022.
229. "CDM 2022 : tous les continents représentés au second tour, une première dans l'histoire" (<https://www.msn.com/fr-xl/actualite/afrique/cdm-2022-tous-les-continents-representes-au-second-tour-une-premiere-dans-l-histoire/ar-AA14QZ6f>). *msn.com*.
230. "Netherlands Vs USA" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/netherlands-vs-usa/463013>). *Sky Sports*.
231. Bate, Adam. "World Cup 2022 – Argentina 2–1 Australia: Lionel Messi and Julian Alvarez goals put Argentina into quarter-final against Netherlands" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/argentina-vs-australia/report/463014>). *Sky Sports*.
232. Wagner, James (4 December 2022). "France vs. Poland: Mbappé Scores Twice to Send Poland on Its Way" (<https://www.nytimes.com/live/2022/12/04/sports/france-poland-world-cup-score>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 7 December 2022.
233. Panja, Tariq (4 December 2022). "How England Cruised Past Senegal to Set Up a Showdown With France" (<https://www.nytimes.com/live/2022/12/04/sports/england-senegal-score-world-cup>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 7 December 2022.
234. Smith, Rory (5 December 2022). "Croatia Beats Japan on Penalty Kicks and Advances to Quarterfinals" (<https://www.nytimes.com/live/2022/12/05/sports/japan-croatia-world-cup-score>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 7 December 2022.
235. "Brazil dominates South Korea 4–1 to advance to World Cup quarter-final against Croatia: Result and reaction" (<https://theathletic.com/live-blogs/korea-vs-brazil-world-cup-2022-live-score-updates-result/16M2w4hYRFna/>). *The Athletic*. Retrieved 7 December 2022.
236. "World Cup score: Spain eliminated as Morocco advance to quarterfinal thanks to Yassin Bounou's penalty heroics" (<https://www.cbssports.com/soccer/news/world-cup-score-spain-eliminated-as-morocco-advance-to-quarterfinal-thanks-to-yassin-bounou-penalty-heroics/live/>). *CBS Sports*. Retrieved 7 December 2022.
237. "Portugal vs. Switzerland" (https://www.espn.com/soccer/match/_/gameId/633842). ESPN. Retrieved 7 December 2022.
238. "World Cup 2022: Croatia 1–1 Brazil (4–2 pens): Tite's men knocked out" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/63830320>). *bbc.com*. 9 December 2022. Retrieved 2 March 2023.
239. "World Cup 2022 – Croatia 1–1 Brazil AET (4–2 on pens): Croatia stun five-time world champions in dramatic penalty shootout win" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/croatia-vs-brazil/report/463022>). *skysports.com*. 10 December 2022. Retrieved 2 March 2023.

240. "Match Report – Netherlands vs Argentina" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/match-centre/match/17/255711/285074/400128139>). fifa.com. 9 December 2022. Retrieved 15 March 2023.
241. "Morocco beat Portugal to make World Cup history" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63843785>). *BBC Sport*. 10 December 2022. Retrieved 10 December 2022.
242. "England played well against France. Ultimately, that doesn't matter" (<https://theathletic.com/3990476/2022/12/11/england-world-cup-exit-southgate/>). *The Athletic*. 10 December 2022. Retrieved 11 December 2022.
243. "Referee Wilton Sampaio Criticized By Harry Maguire And Gary Neville After England's Loss To France" (<https://www.si.com/fannation/soccer/futbol/news/england-vs-france-referee-wilton-sampaio-slammed-by-harry-maguire>). *FanNation*. 11 December 2022. Retrieved 11 December 2022.
244. "Lionel Messi fires Argentina to World Cup final after 3–0 win against Croatia" (<https://www.itv.com/news/2022-12-13/lionel-messi-fires-argentina-to-world-cup-final-after-3-0-win-against-croatia>). *ITV News*. 13 December 2022. Retrieved 15 December 2022.
245. "France vs Morocco World Cup score, highlights, result as Hernandez and Kolo Muani fire Les Bleus to final" (<https://www.sportingnews.com/us/soccer/news/france-vs-morocco-world-cup-live-score-result/btnvrpjbkm0koxmxko0hike>). *sportingnews.com*. 14 December 2022. Retrieved 15 March 2023.
246. "Croatia vs. Morocco final score, result: Orsic wonderstrike gives Modric World Cup farewell bronze" (<https://www.sportingnews.com/us/soccer/news/croatia-vs-morocco-world-cup-live-score-result-third-place/g05i5bcpg8yuty4242vegbzp>). *sportingnews.com*. 17 December 2022. Retrieved 13 April 2023.
247. "Morocco's miraculous run at the World Cup ends in defeat" (https://www.washingtonpost.com/sports/soccer/moroccos-miraculous-run-at-the-world-cup-ends-in-defeat/2022/12/17/6653b0f6-7e40-11ed-bb97-f47d47466b9a_story.html). *Washington Post*. ISSN 0190-8286 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0190-8286>). Retrieved 17 December 2022. "After making history by becoming the first African team to reach the World Cup semifinals ..."
248. "2022 World Cup final: Argentina 3–3 France (aet, 4–2 on pens) – as it happened" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/live/2022/dec/18/argentina-france-world-cup-2022-final-live>). *The Guardian*. 18 December 2022.
249. "Argentina wins World Cup on penalty kicks over France" (<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/live-blog/world-cup-final-live-updates-rcna62130>). *nbcnews.com*. 18 December 2022. Retrieved 13 April 2023.
250. "Messi makes Golden Ball history" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/articles/lionel-messi-argentina-wins-golden-ball-award-best-player-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022>). FIFA. 18 December 2022. Retrieved 18 December 2022.
251. "Mbappe pips Messi to Golden Boot" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/articles/kylian-mbappe-wins-golden-boot-top-goalscorers-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022>). FIFA. 18 December 2022. Retrieved 18 December 2022.
252. "Emiliano Martinez | Golden Glove Award | FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/watch/bNnFqnIAaEOhCv340S7taA>). FIFA. 23 December 2022. Retrieved 24 December 2022.
253. "FIFA World Cup 2022 Best Young Player: Enzo Fernandez" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/watch/2xjpJ0zzO9FFbURU7FK4q2>). FIFA. 18 December 2022. Retrieved 24 December 2022.
254. "England Win FIFA Fair Play Trophy While Argentina Top World Cup's Yellow Card Table" (<https://www.si.com/fannation/soccer/futbol/news/england-win-fifa-fair-play-trophy-after-just-one-world-cup-card#:~:text=England%20won%20the%20FIFA%20Fair,France%20in%20the%20quarter%2Dfinals>). *FanNation*. 19 December 2022. Retrieved 29 December 2022.
255. "Richarlison gem wins Hyundai Goal of the Tournament" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/articles/richarlison-brazil-serbia-bicycle-kick-wins-goal-of-the-tournament-award-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022>). FIFA. 23 December 2022. Retrieved 24 December 2022.
256. "Qatar 2022 emblem revealed" (<https://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/article/04/09/2019/Qatar-2022-emblem-revealed>). *The Peninsula*. 4 September 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190904191647/https://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/article/04/09/2019/Qatar-2022-emblem-revealed>) from the original on 4 September 2019. Retrieved 4 September 2019.
257. "Qatar 2022: Football World Cup logo unveiled" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/09/qatar-2022-football-world-cup-logo-unveiled-190903193444377.html>). Al Jazeera. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190903213331/https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/09/qatar-2022-football-world-cup-logo-unveiled-190903193444377.html>) from the original on 3 September 2019. Retrieved 4 September 2019.
258. "Qatar 2022 World Cup logo unveiled, reflects move to winter tournament" (<https://www.theweek.in/news/sports/2019/09/04/qatar-2022-world-cup-logo-unveiled-reflects-move-to-winter-tournament.html>). *The Week*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190904201822/https://www.theweek.in/news/sports/2019/09/04/qatar-2022-world-cup-logo-unveiled-reflects-move-to-winter-tournament.html>) from the original on 4 September 2019. Retrieved 4 September 2019.
259. "Events - FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/en/discover-qatar/events>). *FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022*.
260. "Sports diplomacy, nation branding and IP go hand in hand in Qatar" (https://www.wipo.int/wipo_magazine_digital/en/2022/article_0003.html). *wipo.int*. Retrieved 13 April 2023.
261. "FIFA 23 World Cup mode: UK launch time & EA predicts the result" (<https://www.radiotimes.com/technology/gaming/fifa-23-world-cup-mode/>). *radiotimes.com*. 9 November 2022. Retrieved 26 April 2023.
262. "How to play Google's World Cup Mini Game on your phone or tablet" (<https://www.pocket-lint.com/games/news/google/163510-how-to-play-google-fifa-world-cup-2022-mini-game>). *Pocket-lint*. 21 November 2022.
263. "World Cup soccer fans stick to tradition with long-awaited Panini set" (<https://fansided.com/2022/08/23/world-cup-soccer-panini-stickers-set-explained/>). *FanSided*. 23 August 2022.
264. "FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™ Official Sticker Collection + Online-Exclusive Packets – COMING SOON!!" (<https://blog.paniniamerica.net/fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-official-sticker-collection-online-exclusive-packets-coming-soon/>). *Panini*. 2 August 2022.
265. "FIFA launches FIFA+ to bring free football entertainment to fans everywhere" (<https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/organisation/media-releases/fifa-launches-fifa-to-bring-free-football-entertainment-to-fans-everywhere>). FIFA. 12 April 2022.

266. "Qatar 2022 to be watched by 5bn people, says Gianni Infantino" (<https://www.sportspromedia.com/news/fifa-2022-world-cup-qatar-tv-audience-viewers-gianni-infantino/>). *SportsPro*. 25 May 2022. Retrieved 16 October 2022.
267. Rushden, Max (7 April 2022). "Qatar 2022 raises more questions of how to navigate modern football's moral maze" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/apr/07/qatar-2022-world-cup-moral-maze-comment>). *The Guardian*. Retrieved 16 October 2022.
268. Tannenwald, Jonathan. "Fox's World Cup coverage plans to stay away from Qatar's many controversies" (<https://www.inquirer.com/soccer/fox-world-cup-qatar-human-rights-abuses-20221013.html>). *The Philadelphia Inquirer*. Retrieved 16 October 2022.
269. "US viewers accuse Fox Sports of 'shilling for Qatar' amid glowing World Cup coverage" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/nov/20/fox-sports-world-cup-2022-tv-soccer-qatar-criticism>). *theguardian.com*. 20 November 2022. Retrieved 26 April 2023.
270. "On Fox Sports, Viewers Get a World Cup Scrubbed of Controversy" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/22/sports/soccer/fox-sports-world-cup.html>). *The New York Times*. 22 November 2022. Retrieved 26 April 2023.
271. "FIFA grants Fox, Telemundo U.S. TV rights for World Cup through 2026" (<https://www.si.com/planet-futbol/2015/02/12/fifa-fox-usa-tv-rights-world-cup-2026-telemundo>). *Sports Illustrated*. 12 February 2015.
272. "Why FIFA Made Deal With Fox for 2026 Cup" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/02/27/sports/soccer/why-fifa-made-deal-with-fox-for-2026-cup.html>). *The New York Times*. 26 February 2015.
273. "FIFA extending TV deals through 2026 World Cup with CTV, TSN and RDS" (<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/sports/soccer/fifa-extending-tv-deals-through-2026-world-cup-with-ctv-tsn-and-rds/article22965136/>). *The Globe and Mail*. 12 February 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160410181248/http://www.theglobeandmail.com/sports/soccer/fifa-extending-tv-deals-through-2026-world-cup-with-ctv-tsn-and-rds/article22965136/>) from the original on 10 April 2016.
274. Campione, Katie (27 November 2022). "World Cup Ratings: USA Vs. England Posts 20M Viewers Across Fox & Telemundo" (<https://deadline.com/2022/11/world-cup-ratings-usa-vs-england-fox-telemundo-1235182094/>). *Deadline*. Retrieved 28 November 2022.
275. "World Cup notes: Fox, U.S. score big numbers with TV audience" (<https://www.latimes.com/sports/soccer/story/2022-11-26/world-cup-notes-fox-tv-rating-us-england-game>). *Los Angeles Times*. 27 November 2022. Retrieved 28 November 2022.
276. "FIFA and adidas extend partnership until 2030" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170628145045/http://www.fifa.com/worldcup/news/y=2013/m=11/news=fifa-and-adidas-extend-partnership-until-2030-2227271.html>). FIFA. 21 November 2013. Archived from the original (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/news/fifa-and-adidas-extend-partnership-until-2030-2227271>) on 28 June 2017. Retrieved 10 May 2017.
277. Matthews, Sam (22 November 2005). "Coca-Cola renews Fifa football sponsorship until 2022" (<http://www.campaignlive.co.uk/article/coca-cola-renews-fifa-football-sponsorship-until-2022/529147>). Campaign. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170827171212/http://www.campaignlive.co.uk/article/coca-cola-renews-fifa-football-sponsorship-until-2022/529147?src_site=brandrepublic) from the original on 27 August 2017. Retrieved 10 May 2017.
278. "Hyundai-Kia drives on as FIFA Partner until 2022" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170618201025/http://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/news/y=2010/m=11/news=hyundai-kia-drives-fifa-partner-until-2022-1339629.html>). FIFA. 24 November 2010. Archived from the original (<https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/news/y=2010/m=11/news=hyundai-kia-drives-fifa-partner-until-2022-1339629.html>) on 18 June 2017. Retrieved 10 May 2017.
279. "Qatar Airways announced as Official Partner and Official Airline of FIFA until 2022" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170511144714/http://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/news/y=2017/m=5/news=qatar-airways-official-partner-airline-fifa-2882728.html>). FIFA. 7 May 2017. Archived from the original (<https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/news/y=2017/m=5/news=qatar-airways-official-partner-airline-fifa-2882728.html>) on 11 May 2017. Retrieved 10 May 2017.
280. "QatarEnergy announced as official FIFA Partner for the FIFA World Cup 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/qatarenergy-announced-as-official-fifa-partner-for-the-fifa-world-cup-2022>). FIFA. 27 March 2022.
281. Mickle, Tripp (1 April 2013). "Visa extending World Cup deal for eight years" (<http://www.sportsbusinessdaily.com/Journal/Issues/2013/04/01/Marketing-and-Sponsorship/Visa-FIFA.aspx>). *Sports Business Daily*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170827173751/http://www.sportsbusinessdaily.com/Journal/Issues/2013/04/01/Marketing-and-Sponsorship/Visa-FIFA.aspx>) from the original on 27 August 2017. Retrieved 10 May 2017.
282. Wilson, Bill (18 March 2016). "Fifa signs China's Wanda as partner" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-35844777>). BBC News. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190611214404/https://www.bbc.com/news/business-35844777>) from the original on 11 June 2019. Retrieved 6 December 2018.
283. "FIFA and Anheuser-Busch InBev announce FIFA World Cup sponsorship for 2018 / 2022" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170827170218/http://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/news/y=2011/m=10/news=fifa-and-anheuser-busch-inbev-announce-fifa-world-cup-tm-sponsorship-for--1531958.html>). FIFA. 25 October 2011. Archived from the original (<https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/news/y=2011/m=10/news=fifa-and-anheuser-busch-inbev-announce-fifa-world-cup-tm-sponsorship-for--1531958.html>) on 27 August 2017. Retrieved 10 May 2017.
284. "Byju's named official sponsor of Fifa World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/sports/football/top-stories/byjus-named-official-sponsor-of-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022/articleshow/90425001.cms>). *The Times of India*. 24 March 2022.
285. "Byju's announced as an official spnsor of Fifa World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.khaleejtimes.com/kt-network/byjus-announced-as-an-official-sponsor-of-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022tm>). *Khaleej Times*.
286. Morgan, Liam (22 March 2022). "Crypto.com unveiled as FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 Official Sponsor" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/crypto-com-unveiled-as-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-tm-official-sponsor>). FIFA.

287. Morgan, Liam (28 April 2021). "Hisense extends FIFA deal after signing on as 2022 World Cup sponsor" (<https://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1107177/hisense-to-sponsor-2022-world-cup-qatar>). *insidethegames.biz*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210428102256/https://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1107177/hisense-to-sponsor-2022-world-cup-qatar>) from the original on 28 April 2021. Retrieved 29 April 2021.
288. Long, Michael (28 October 2014). "Report: McDonald's extends Fifa deal to Qatar 2022" (https://www.sportspromedia.com/news/report_mcdonalds_extends_fifa_deal_to_qatar_2022/). *Sportspro Media*. Retrieved 29 March 2022.
289. "Mengniu becomes Official Sponsor of FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/mengniu-becomes-official-sponsor-of-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-tm>). FIFA. 25 October 2021.
290. Carp, Sam (31 May 2017). "Fifa agrees massive World Cup deal with Vivo" (<http://www.sportspromedia.com/news/fifa-agrees-massive-world-cup-deal-with-vivo>). SportsPro. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170602135310/http://www.sportspromedia.com/news/fifa-agrees-massive-world-cup-deal-with-vivo>) from the original on 2 June 2017. Retrieved 31 May 2017.
291. "Fine Hygienic Holding Wins License To Market FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 Fine Facial Tissues" (<https://menafn.com/1104834729/Fine-Hygienic-Holding-Wins-License-To-Market-FIFA-World-Cup-Qatar-2022%E2%84%A2-Fine-Facial-Tissues>). Menafn. 8 September 2022.
292. "GWC announced as Regional Supporter and Official Logistics Provider for FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/gwc-announced-as-regional-supporter-and-official-logistics-provider-for-fifa-wor>). FIFA. 21 September 2020.
293. "Ooredoo signs up as Regional Supporter of FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 and FIFA Arab Cup Qatar 2021" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/arabcup/arabcup2021/media-releases/ooredoo-signs-up-as-regional-supporter-of-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-and-fifa-arab-cup-qatar-2021>). FIFA. 8 November 2021.
294. "QNB Group announced as Official Middle East and Africa Supporter and Official Qatari Bank of FIFA World Cup 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/news/qnb-group-announced-as-official-middle-east-and-africa-supporter-and-official-qa>). FIFA. 3 February 2021.
295. "BOSS Zhipin signs on as Official Regional Supporter of FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/boss-zhipin-signs-on-as-official-regional-supporter-of-fifa-world-cup-qatar>). FIFA. Retrieved 19 November 2022.
296. PRNewswire (19 November 2022). "Yadea Becomes an Asia-Pacific FIFA World Cup ™ Regional Supporter Once Again" (<https://www.aap.com.au/uncategorised/cision20221119ae41861/>). *Australian Associated Press*. watermark feed.
297. "Betano partners with FIFA for Qatar World Cup" (<https://www.gamblinginsider.com/news/19209/betano-partners-with-fifa-for-qatar-world-cup>). Gambling Insider. Retrieved 21 November 2022.
298. "FIFA taps Globant to enhance FIFA+ streaming service" (<https://www.fiercevideo.com/video/fifa-taps-globant-enhance-fifa-streaming-service>). Fierce Video. Retrieved 19 November 2022.
299. "FIFA sells out all sponsorship packages for the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/fifa-sells-out-all-sponsorship-packages-for-the-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-tm>). FIFA. Retrieved 21 November 2022.
300. "FIFA announces partnership with blockchain innovator Algorand" (<https://www.fifa.com/about-fifa/president/media-releases/fifa-announces-partnership-with-blockchain-innovator-algorand>). FIFA. Retrieved 5 May 2022.
301. "Frito-Lay North America in as Regional Supporter of the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/en/media-releases/frito-lay-north-america-in-as-regional-supporter-of-the-fifa-world-cup-qatar>). FIFA. Retrieved 13 August 2022.
302. "The Look Company becomes Regional Supporter of FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/the-look-company-becomes-regional-supporter-of-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-tm>). FIFA. Retrieved 8 May 2022.
303. "Visit Las Vegas Sponsoring FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.sportstravelmagazine.com/visit-las-vegas-sponsoring-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022/>). Sports Travel Magazine. 21 November 2022. Retrieved 21 November 2022.
304. "Claro signs up as Regional Supporter of FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/claro-signs-up-as-regional-supporter-of-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-tm>). FIFA. 8 November 2021.
305. "Inter Rapidísimo celebrates 35 years of operation by signing up as a Regional Supporter of FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/inter-rapidisimo-sign-up-as-a-regional-supporter-of-fifa-world-cup>). FIFA. 27 October 2022.
306. "Nubank signs on as Official Regional Supporter of FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/nubank-official-regional-supporter-of-fifa-world-cup-2022>). FIFA. 17 November 2021.
307. "UPL Ltd announced as Regional Supporter for FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/upl-ltd-announced-as-qatar-2022-regional-sponsor>). FIFA. 27 October 2021.
308. "La'eeb is revealed as Qatar's FIFA World Cup mascot" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/laeeb-is-revealed-as-qatars-fifa-world-cup-tm-mascot>). FIFA. 1 April 2022. Retrieved 1 April 2022.
309. "Interesting secrets about the ghost-like La'eeb mascot at the 2022 World Cup" (<https://vietnam.postsen.com/trends/170049/interesting-secrets-about-the-ghost-like-La%E2%80%99eeb-mascot-at-the-2022-World-Cup.html>). *Vietnam Posts English*. 21 November 2022.
310. "2022 World Cup: La'eeb, the official mascot who has no foot" (<https://time.news/2022-world-cup-laeeb-the-official-mascot-who-has-no-foot/>). *Time News*. 7 October 2022.
311. "The Qatar World Cup mascot design is inspired by...a piece of traditional Arab attire" (<https://fastcompany.me.com/co-design-the-qatar-world-cup-mascot-design-is-inspired-by-a-piece-of-traditional-arab-attire/>).
312. Mondal, Soumyadeep (21 November 2022). " "Ghost of the stadium construction workers"- Fans take a dig at new 2022 FIFA World Cup mascot » FirstSportz" (<https://firstsportz.com/football-news-ghost-of-the-stadium-construction-workers-fans-take-a-dig-at-new-2022-fifa-world-cup-mascot/>). *firstsportz.com*.

313. "Al Rihla by adidas revealed as FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 Official Match Ball" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/al-rihla-by-adidas-revealed-as-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-tm-official-match>). FIFA. 30 March 2022. Retrieved 1 April 2022.
314. "'Al Rihla' Footballs Are the Most High-tech Ever Used in the World Cup as They Need To Be Charged Before the Games" (<https://www.sciencetimes.com/articles/41147/20221201/al-rihla-football-high-tech-used-world-cup-need-charged.htm>). *The Science Times*. 1 December 2022. Retrieved 2 December 2022.
315. "From Orbit To Kick-off | Starlink x FIFA" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221213031114/https://worldcup.starlink.com/>). *worldcup.starlink.com*. Archived from the original (<https://worldcup.starlink.com/>) on 13 December 2022. Retrieved 13 December 2022.
316. "adidas reveals the FIFA World Cup™ official Finals match ball" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/introducing-al-hilm-the-official-match-ball-of-the-fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-finals>). FIFA. 11 December 2022. Retrieved 11 December 2022.
317. "Adidas Al Hilm" (<https://www.adidas.ae/en/al-hilm-pro-football/HC0437.html>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221211101720/https://www.adidas.ae/en/al-hilm-pro-football/HC0437.html>) from the original on 11 December 2022.
318. "Official Soundtrack" (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/en/official-soundtrack>). *qatar2022.qa*.
319. "FIFA World Cup Official Soundtrack kicks off with Hayya Hayya (Better Together)" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/trinidad-cardona-joins-davido-and-aisha-for-hayya-hayya-better-together-the>). FIFA. 1 April 2022. Retrieved 1 April 2022.
320. "'Arhbo' de Gims, chanson officielle du Mondial 2022 au Qatar" (https://www.huffingtonpost.fr/culture/article/arhbo-de-gims-chanson-officielle-du-mondial-2022-au-qatar_206776.html). *Le HuffPost* (in French). 20 August 2022. Retrieved 21 August 2022.
321. "Official Soundtrack release: The World Is Yours to Take with Lil Baby and Budweiser" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/articles/official-soundtrack-release-the-world-is-yours-to-take-with-lil-baby-and>). Retrieved 23 September 2022.
322. "FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™ Official Soundtrack release: all-female line-up inspires the globe to Light The Sky" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/articles/fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022-tm-official-soundtrack-release-all-female-line-up>). Retrieved 7 October 2022.
323. "Nicki Minaj, Maluma and Myriam Fares release Tukoh Taka, the first-ever official FIFA Fan Festival™ anthem" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/articles/nicki-minaj-maluma-and-miriam-fares-release-tukoh-taka-the-first-ever>). Retrieved 20 November 2022.
324. "BTS Jung Kook's hit single Dreamers unveiled to celebrate the start of FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™" (<https://www.fifa.com/fifaplus/en/articles/bts-jung-kooks-dreamers-unveiled-to-celebrate-the-start-of-fifa-world-cup-2022>). Retrieved 20 November 2022.
325. "Dreamers's release: BTS singer Jung Kook explores Qatar in FIFA World Cup's soundtrack" (https://m.economictimes.com/news/international/us/dreamerss-release-bts-singer-jung-kook-explores-qatar-in-fifa-world-cups-soundtrack/amp_articleshow/95724164.cms). Retrieved 24 November 2022.
326. Begum, Rothna (25 November 2022). "Qatar Can't Hide Its Abuses by Calling Criticism Racist" (<https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/11/25/qatar-cant-hide-its-abuses-by-calling-criticism-racist/>). *Foreign Policy*. Washington, D.C.: Graham Holdings Company. ISSN 0015-7228 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0015-7228>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221127213633/https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/11/25/qatar-cant-hide-its-abuses-by-calling-criticism-racist/>) from the original on 27 November 2022. Retrieved 28 November 2022.
327. Frantzman, Seth J. (6 December 2022). "Is Qatar using anti-Israel sentiment to deflect from critique? – analysis" (<https://www.jpost.com/middle-east/article-724202>). *The Jerusalem Post*. Jerusalem. ISSN 0792-822X (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0792-822X>). OCLC 15700704 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/15700704>). Retrieved 12 December 2022.
328. Majumdar, Shubhajit (18 November 2022). "FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022: Amid controversy of human rights Condition to Corruption FIFA World Cup 2022 going to start from today in Qatar" (<https://www.anandabazar.com/sports/football/amid-controversy-of-human-rights-condition-to-corruption-fifa-world-cup-2022-going-to-start-from-today-in-qatar/cid/1385613>). *Ananda Bazar* (in Bengali). Retrieved 22 November 2022.
329. Alam, Niaz (18 November 2022). "Corruption beats boycotts" (<https://www.dhakatribune.com/op-ed/2022/11/18/corruption-beats-boycotts>). *Dhaka Tribune*. Retrieved 22 November 2022.
330. Benedetti, Eliezer (20 November 2022). "'15.000 muertos por 5.760 minutos de fútbol': ¿Qué es #BoycottQatar2022 y por qué es tendencia todos los días?" (<https://elcomercio.pe/deporte-total/futbol-mundial/mundial-qatar-2022-que-es-boycott-qatar-2022-y-por-que-es-tendencia-todos-los-dias-copa-del-mundo-fifa-rmmd-dtcc-noticia/>). *El Comercio* (in Spanish). Retrieved 22 November 2022.
331. McTague, Tom (19 November 2022). "The Qatar World Cup Exposes Soccer's Shame" (<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2022/11/qatar-hosting-fifa-world-cup-soccer/672171/>). *The Atlantic*. Washington, D.C. ISSN 2151-9463 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/2151-9463>). OCLC 936540106 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/936540106>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221119231915/https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2022/11/qatar-hosting-fifa-world-cup-soccer/672171/>) from the original on 19 November 2022. Retrieved 20 November 2022.
332. "Sepp Blatter: Former FIFA president admits decision to award the World Cup to Qatar was a 'mistake'" (<https://www.skysports.com/football/news/11095/12741538/sepp-blatter-former-fifa-president-admits-decision-to-award-the-world-cup-to-qatar-was-a-mistake>). *Sky Sports*. Retrieved 19 November 2022.
333. "Sepp Blatter: awarding 2022 World Cup to Qatar was a mistake" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2014/may/16/sepp-blatter-qatar-2022-world-cup-mistake>). *The Guardian*. 16 May 2014. Retrieved 19 November 2022.
334. "In defence of Qatar's hosting of the World Cup" (<https://www.economist.com/leaders/2022/11/17/in-defence-of-qatars-hosting-of-the-world-cup>). *The Economist*. 19 November 2022. Retrieved 26 November 2022.

335. Fernández, Belén (29 November 2022). "The massive hypocrisy of the West's World Cup 'concerns'" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2022/11/28/the-massive-hypocrisy-of-the-west-s-world-cup-concerns>). Al Jazeera. Retrieved 29 November 2022.
336. Aladam, Mera (29 November 2022). "World Cup 2022: 'Orientalist' depictions of Qatar condemned online" (<http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/qatar-world-cup-orientalist-depictions-condemned>). *Middle East Eye*. Retrieved 29 November 2022.
337. Panja, Tariq (19 November 2022). "On Eve of World Cup, FIFA Chief Says, 'Don't Criticize Qatar; Criticize Me.'" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/19/sports/soccer/world-cup-gianni-infantino-fifa.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<http://www.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Retrieved 21 November 2022.
338. Kaufman, Michelle. "Tiny Qatar beats out America for World Cup – Total Soccer | Fútbol Total" (<http://www.miamiherald.com/2010/12/03/1956521/tiny-qatar-beats-out-america-for.html>). *The Miami Herald*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110503195608/http://www.miamiherald.com/2010/12/03/1956521/tiny-qatar-beats-out-america-for.html>) from the original on 3 May 2011. Retrieved 2 December 2011.
339. James, Stuart (2 December 2010). "World Cup 2022: 'Political craziness' favours Qatar's winning bid" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2010/dec/02/world-cup-2022-qatar-winning-bid>). *The Guardian*. London. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161226062322/https://www.theguardian.com/football/2010/dec/02/world-cup-2022-qatar-winning-bid>) from the original on 26 December 2016. Retrieved 10 December 2016.
340. Geen, Jessica (3 December 2010). "Gay groups' anger at 'homophobic' World Cup hosts Russia and Qatar" (<https://www.pinknews.co.uk/2010/12/03/gay-groups-anger-at-homophobic-world-cup-hosts-russia-and-qatar/>). Pink News. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120112095104/http://www.pinknews.co.uk/2010/12/03/gay-groups-anger-at-homophobic-world-cup-hosts-russia-and-qatar/>) from the original on 12 January 2012. Retrieved 2 December 2011.
341. "Qatar's World Cup won't be gay-friendly" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20101204061126/http://www.news.com.au/travel/news/qatars-world-cup-wont-be-gay-friendly/story-e6frfq80-1225964916965>). *news.com.au*. 3 December 2010. Archived from the original (<http://www.news.com.au/travel/news/qatars-world-cup-wont-be-gay-friendly/story-e6frfq80-1225964916965>) on 4 December 2010. Retrieved 3 December 2010.
342. "Still Slaving Away" (<https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2015/06/06/still-slaving-away>) (Print). *The Economist*. 6 June 2015. pp. 38–39. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190618093702/https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2015/06/06/still-slaving-away>) (Print) from the original on 18 June 2019. Retrieved 18 June 2019.
343. "Qatar: Rainbow flags allowed at 2022 World Cup matches in line with FIFA tolerance & inclusion policy; activists call for changes to protect LGBTQI+ Qataris in law" (<https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/latest-news/qatar-rainbow-flags-allowed-at-2022-world-cup-matches-in-line-with-fifa-tolerance-inclusion-policy-activists-call-for-changes-to-protect-lgbtqi-qataris-in-law/>). *Business & Human Rights Resource Centre*. Retrieved 14 October 2021.
344. "2022 World Cup: Qatar to allow LGBTQ displays, rainbow flags in stadiums" (<https://www.espn.com/soccer/fifa-world-cup/story/4258559/2022-world-cup-qatar-to-allow-lgbtq-displays-rainbow-flags-in-stadiums>). ESPN. Associated Press. 10 December 2020. Retrieved 25 May 2021.
345. "Qatar 2022 World Cup head Hassan al-Thawadi defends gay laws" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/av/football/24077188>). *BBC Sport*. 13 September 2013. Retrieved 15 January 2020.
346. "Beer on Tap for 2022 World Cup" (<http://www.aroundtherings.com/articles/view.aspx?id=39492>). Aroundtherings.com. 14 March 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130521190025/http://www.aroundtherings.com/articles/view.aspx?id=39492>) from the original on 21 May 2013. Retrieved 28 February 2013.
347. "World Cup 2022 | Alcohol Qatar" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120404164850/http://www.sportsgrid.com/media/alcohol-world-cup-2022-qatar/>). SportsGrid. 15 December 2010. Archived from the original (<http://www.sportsgrid.com/media/alcohol-world-cup-2022-qatar/>) on 4 April 2012. Retrieved 2 December 2011.
348. "Alcohol and Liquor Licenses in Qatar – Qatar" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160808102646/https://www.angloinfo.com/qatar/how-to/page/qatar-lifestyle-food-drink-liquor-licence>). Angloinfo. Archived from the original (<https://www.angloinfo.com/qatar/how-to/page/qatar-lifestyle-food-drink-liquor-licence>) on 8 August 2016. Retrieved 15 June 2016.
349. Khalil, Shaimaa (18 November 2022). "World Cup 2022: Alcohol sales banned at World Cup Stadiums in Qatar" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63674631.amp>). *BBC Sport*. Retrieved 19 November 2022.
350. Delmar-Morgan, Alex (7 January 2012). "Qatar, Unveiling Tensions, Suspends Sale of Alcohol" (<https://www.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970203686204577115923124889872>). *The Wall Street Journal*. Retrieved 17 January 2012.
351. "'Not acceptable' for Qatar officials to confiscate rainbow flags at World Cup" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/qatar-associated-press-world-doha-fifa-b2048983.html>). *The Independent*. 1 April 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220401121539/https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/qatar-associated-press-world-doha-fifa-b2048983.html>) from the original on 1 April 2022. Retrieved 2 April 2022.
352. Ziegler, Martyn. "Rainbow flags may be confiscated at World Cup, says Qatar security chief" (<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/rainbow-flags-may-be-confiscated-at-world-cup-says-qatar-security-chief-ht7q2c52x>). *The Times*. ISSN 0140-0460 (<http://www.worldcat.org/issn/0140-0460>). Retrieved 2 April 2022.
353. Noble, Josh (18 November 2022). "Qatar bans beer from World Cup stadiums" (<https://www.ft.com/content/76d786e6-35fc-443e-a0b7-a91682f15ba5>). *Financial Times*. Retrieved 19 November 2022.
354. Mills, Andrew (18 November 2022). "No alcohol sales permitted at Qatar's World Cup stadium sites" (<https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/soccer-qatar-announce-no-alcohol-sales-world-cup-stadium-sites-source-2022-11-18/>). *Reuters*. Retrieved 19 November 2022.
355. Panja, Tariq (18 November 2022). "Ban on Beer Is Latest Flash Point in World Cup Culture Clash" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/18/sports/soccer/world-cup-beer-qatar.html>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 20 November 2022.

356. Gibson, Owen (16 May 2014). "Sepp Blatter: awarding 2022 World Cup to Qatar was a mistake | Football" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2014/may/16/sepp-blatter-qatar-2022-world-cup-mistake>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140516173425/http://www.theguardian.com/football/2014/may/16/sepp-blatter-qatar-2022-world-cup-mistake>) from the original on 16 May 2014. Retrieved 16 May 2014.
357. "Sepp Blatter admits summer World Cup in Qatar mistake" (<http://www.cbc.ca/sports/soccer/sepp-blatter-admits-summer-world-cup-in-qatar-mistake-1.2645067>). Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. 16 May 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140517222240/http://www.cbc.ca/sports/soccer/sepp-blatter-admits-summer-world-cup-in-qatar-mistake-1.2645067>) from the original on 17 May 2014. Retrieved 17 May 2014.
358. Collett, Mike (14 June 2014). "Qatar World Cup 2022: Sepp Blatter claims critics are 'racist'" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/international/qatar-world-cup-2022-sepp-blatter-says-critics-are-racist-9518018.html>). *The Independent*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180910173037/https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/international/qatar-world-cup-2022-sepp-blatter-says-critics-are-racist-9518018.html>) from the original on 10 September 2018. Retrieved 10 September 2018.
359. "World Cup announce questionable attendance figures with capacities exceeded at stadiums" (<https://www.mirror.co.uk/sport/football/news/world-cup-qatar-attendance-figures-28551791>). *The Guardian*. 22 November 2022. Retrieved 22 November 2022.
360. "Qatar authorities apologise for threatening Danish film crew at World Cup" (<https://www.reuters.com/lifestyle/sports/qatar-authorities-apologise-threatening-danish-film-crew-world-cup-2022-11-16/>). *Reuters*. 16 November 2022. Retrieved 21 November 2022.
361. Pattle, Alex (18 November 2022). "Irish journalist hassled by Qatar police while filming for World Cup" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/world-cup/irish-journalist-qatar-police-filming-b2228139.html>). *The Independent*. Retrieved 20 November 2022.
362. Wild, Franz (5 November 2022). "How Qatar hacked the World Cup" (<https://www.thebureauinvestigates.com/stories/2022-11-05/how-qatar-hacked-the-world-cup>). *The Bureau of Investigative Journalism*. Retrieved 5 November 2022.
363. "World Cup 2022: Awarding Qatar the tournament was a mistake, says former Fifa president Sepp Blatter" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63554507>). BBC. 8 November 2022. Retrieved 26 November 2022.
364. McTague, Tom (19 November 2022). "The Qatar World Cup Exposes Soccer's Shame" (<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2022/11/qatar-hosting-fifa-world-cup-soccer/672171/>). *The Atlantic*. Washington, D.C.: Emerson Collective. ISSN 2151-9463 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/2151-9463>). OCLC 936540106 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/936540106>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221119231915/https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2022/11/qatar-hosting-fifa-world-cup-soccer/672171/>) from the original on 19 November 2022. Retrieved 20 November 2022.
365. Boehm, Eric (21 November 2022). "The Qatar World Cup Is a Celebration of Authoritarianism" (<https://reason.com/2022/11/21/the-qatar-world-cup-is-a-celebration-of-authoritarianism/>). *Reason*. Reason Foundation. OCLC 818916200 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/818916200>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221121221030/https://reason.com/2022/11/21/the-qatar-world-cup-is-a-celebration-of-authoritarianism/>) from the original on 21 November 2022. Retrieved 22 November 2022.
366. Frantzman, Seth J. (6 December 2022). "Is Qatar using anti-Israel sentiment to deflect from critique? – analysis" (<https://www.wjpost.com/middle-east/article-724202>). *The Jerusalem Post*. Jerusalem. ISSN 0792-822X (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0792-822X>). OCLC 15700704 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/15700704>). Retrieved 12 December 2022.
367. "World Cup 2022: Fifa task force to seek new dates for tournament" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/0/football/24401699>). *BBC Sport*. 4 October 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131016175150/http://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/0/football/24401699>) from the original on 16 October 2013. Retrieved 9 January 2014.
368. "Late-November/late-December proposed for the 2022 FIFA World Cup" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180910210602/http://www.fifa.com/worldcup/qatar2022/news/y=2015/m=2/news=late-november-late-december-proposed-for-the-2022-fifa-world-cup-2529262.html>). FIFA. 24 February 2015. Archived from the original (<https://www.fifa.com/worldcup/qatar2022/news/y=2015/m=2/news=late-november-late-december-proposed-for-the-2022-fifa-world-cup-2529262.html>) on 10 September 2018. Retrieved 5 December 2017.
369. "2022 World Cup: Qatar event set for November and December" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/0/football/31600194>). *BBC Sport*. 24 February 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150224163431/http://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/0/football/31600194>) from the original on 24 February 2015. Retrieved 24 February 2015.
370. Wahl, Grant (18 February 2015). "Insider notes: Qatar set for winter World Cup, MLS CBA update, more" (<https://www.si.com/planet-futbol/2015/02/18/world-cup-2022-qatar-winter-mls-cba-fifa-womens-club>). *Planet Football*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150219031706/http://www.si.com/planet-futbol/2015/02/18/world-cup-2022-qatar-winter-mls-cba-fifa-womens-club>) from the original on 19 February 2015. Retrieved 19 February 2015. "Multiple sources say it's a done deal that World Cup 2022 will take place in November and December of 2022 in Qatar. A FIFA task force will...make that recommendation, and the FIFA Executive Committee is set to make the decision final...next month."
371. Jenkins, Simon (24 February 2015). "Whether in June or November, Qatar's World Cup is about death and money" (<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/feb/24/qatar-2022-world-cup-june-november-fifa-corrupt-fa>). *The Guardian*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150224165941/http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/feb/24/qatar-2022-world-cup-june-november-fifa-corrupt-fa?CMP=fb_gu) from the original on 24 February 2015. Retrieved 24 February 2015.
372. "Qatar World Cup decision 'a blatant mistake' – RTÉ Sport" (<https://www.rte.ie/sport/soccer/international/2013/0724/464396-qatar-world-cup-a-mistake-fifa-executive/>). Raidió Teilífis Éireann. 24 July 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140221174913/http://www.rte.ie/sport/soccer/international/2013/0724/464396-qatar-world-cup-a-mistake-fifa-executive/>) from the original on 21 February 2014. Retrieved 17 February 2014.
373. Lutz, Tom (17 September 2013). "World Cup 2022: Australia wants Fifa compensation for failed bid" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2013/sep/17/world-cup-2022-australia-compensation-fifa>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161226060927/https://www.theguardian.com/football/2013/sep/17/world-cup-2022-australia-compensation-fifa>) from the original on 26 December 2016. Retrieved 10 December 2016.


374. Peck, Tom (24 February 2014). "Premier League chief Richard Scudamore threatens to sue over November/December proposal" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/news-and-comment/premier-league-chief-richard-scudamore-threatens-to-sue-over-2022-winter-world-cup-10068066.html>). *The Independent*. London. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190403093740/https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/news-and-comment/premier-league-chief-richard-scudamore-threatens-to-sue-over-2022-winter-world-cup-10068066.html>) from the original on 3 April 2019. Retrieved 19 September 2017.
375. "World Cup final 2022 one week before Christmas" (<https://www.rte.ie/sport/soccer/international/2015/0319/688285-world-cup-final-2022-one-week-before-christmas/>). Raidió Teilíffis Éireann. 19 March 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150320164339/http://www.rte.ie/sport/soccer/international/2015/0319/688285-world-cup-final-2022-one-week-before-christmas/>) from the original on 20 March 2015. Retrieved 19 March 2015.
376. "Qatar World Cup: Western hypocrisy knows no bounds" (<http://www.middleeasteye.net/opinion/qatar-world-cup-western-hypocrisy-knows-no-bounds>). *Middle East Eye*. Retrieved 29 November 2022.
377. "Fresh corruption claims over Qatar World Cup bid" (<https://www.smh.com.au/fifa-world-cup-2014/world-cup-news-2014/fresh-corruption-claims-over-qatar-world-cup-bid-20140608-zs0yl.html>). *The Sydney Morning Herald*. 8 June 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180109235242/http://www.smh.com.au/fifa-world-cup-2014/world-cup-news-2014/fresh-corruption-claims-over-qatar-world-cup-bid-20140608-zs0yl.html>) from the original on 9 January 2018. Retrieved 3 April 2018.
378. "Sorry Soccer" (<https://www.si.com/vault/2011/05/23/106070637/sorry-soccer>). *Sports Illustrated*. 23 May 2011. p. 16. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190626195041/https://www.si.com/vault/2011/05/23/106070637/sorry-soccer>) from the original on 26 June 2019. Retrieved 7 March 2019.
379. "FIFA tight-lipped over whistleblower" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150210013257/http://www.aljazeera.com/sport/football/2011/07/20117111495415351.html>). Al Jazeera. 11 July 2011. Archived from the original (<http://www.aljazeera.com/sport/football/2011/07/20117111495415351.html>) on 10 February 2015. Retrieved 12 October 2012.
380. "Qatar World Cup whistleblower retracts her claims of Fifa bribes" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161226061508/https://www.theguardian.com/football/2011/jul/10/qatar-world-cup-whistleblower>). *The Guardian*. 10 July 2011. Archived from the original (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2011/jul/10/qatar-world-cup-whistleblower>) on 26 December 2016. Retrieved 12 October 2012.
381. Watt, Holly (18 March 2014). "World Cup 2022 investigation: demands to strip Qatar of World Cup" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/football/world-cup/10706977/World-Cup-2022-investigation-demands-to-strip-Qatar-of-2020-World-Cup.html>). *The Telegraph*. London. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140320013850/http://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/football/world-cup/10706977/World-Cup-2022-investigation-demands-to-strip-Qatar-of-2020-World-Cup.html>) from the original on 20 March 2014. Retrieved 20 March 2014.
382. "Plot to buy the World Cup" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170216011234/http://www.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto/news/uk_news/fifa/article1417325.ece). *The Sunday Times*. 1 June 2014. Archived from the original (http://www.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto/news/uk_news/fifa/article1417325.ece) on 16 February 2017. Retrieved 8 June 2014.
383. "Qatar 2022: Fifa sponsor demands 'appropriate investigation' " (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/0/football/27751265>). *BBC Sport*. 8 June 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150924204912/http://www.bbc.com/sport/0/football/27751265>) from the original on 24 September 2015. Retrieved 30 January 2018.
384. Blitz, Roger (8 June 2014). "Big sponsors pile pressure on Fifa over Qatar World Cup" (<https://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/4d69fd42-ef16-11e3-8e82-00144feabdc0.html?ftcamp=crm/email/201469/nbe/UKMorningHeadlines/product&siteedition=intl>). *Financial Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210923061018/https://www.ft.com/content/4d69fd42-ef16-11e3-8e82-00144feabdc0?ftcamp=crm%2Femail%2F201469%2FNbe%2FUKMorningHeadlines%2Fproduct&siteedition=intl>) from the original on 23 September 2021. Retrieved 9 June 2014.
385. Conway, Richard (5 June 2014). "BBC Sport – World Cup 2022: Qatari officials consider legal action" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/0/football/27726014>). *BBC Sport*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140609053742/http://www.bbc.com/sport/0/football/27726014>) from the original on 9 June 2014. Retrieved 9 June 2014.
386. "2022 World Cup bribery accusations denied by Qatar organizers – World – CBC News" (<http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/2022-world-cup-bribery-accusations-denied-by-qatar-organizers-1.2661138>). Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. 2 June 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140603083212/http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/2022-world-cup-bribery-accusations-denied-by-qatar-organizers-1.2661138>) from the original on 3 June 2014. Retrieved 9 June 2014.
387. "BBC Sport – Qatar 2022: Sepp Blatter says corruption claims are racist" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/0/football/27762435>). *BBC Sport*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151019134706/http://www.bbc.com/sport/0/football/27762435>) from the original on 19 October 2015. Retrieved 30 January 2018.
388. Gibson, Owen (9 June 2014). "Sepp Blatter launches broadside against the 'racist' British media" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2014/jun/09/sepp-blatter-fifa-qatar>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210923060952/http://www.theguardian.com/football/2014/jun/09/sepp-blatter-fifa-qatar>) from the original on 23 September 2021. Retrieved 29 May 2015.
389. "FIFA Officials Arrested Over Alleged 'Rampant, Systematic' \$150M Bribery Scheme" (<https://abcnews.go.com/Sports/fifa-officials-arrested-federal-corruption-investigation/story?id=31326400>). *ABC News*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150528225227/http://abcnews.go.com/Sports/fifa-officials-arrested-federal-corruption-investigation/story?id=31326400>) from the original on 28 May 2015. Retrieved 29 May 2015.
390. Withnall, Adam (7 June 2014). "Fifa corruption whistleblower says Qatar will be stripped of 2022 World Cup" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/fifa-corruption-whistleblower-says-qatar-will-be-stripped-of-2022-world-cup-10302979.html>). *The Independent*. London. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200819045720/https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/fifa-corruption-whistleblower-says-qatar-will-be-stripped-of-2022-world-cup-10302979.html>) from the original on 19 August 2020. Retrieved 19 September 2017.
391. "Russia & Qatar may lose World Cups' – Fifa official" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/0/football/33041467>). BBC News. 7 June 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150802010929/http://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/0/football/33041467>) from the original on 2 August 2015. Retrieved 30 January 2018.

392. Gibson, Owen (7 June 2015). "Russia and Qatar may lose World Cups if evidence of bribery is found" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2015/jun/07/russia-qatar-lose-world-cups-if-bribery-found-fifa>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200510052044/https://www.theguardian.com/football/2015/jun/07/russia-qatar-lose-world-cups-if-bribery-found-fifa>) from the original on 10 May 2020. Retrieved 10 December 2016.
393. "Boycott nations demand FIFA strips Qatar of 2022 World Cup – report" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200926120758/https://de.reuters.com/article/ozasp-uk-soccer-worldcup-qatar-idAFKBN1A1070-OZASP>). *Reuters*. 16 July 2017. Archived from the original (<https://de.reuters.com/article/ozasp-uk-soccer-worldcup-qatar-idAFKBN1A1070-OZASP>) on 26 September 2020. Retrieved 17 December 2020.
394. "How football created the biggest crisis in the Middle East for decades" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/voices/middle-east-football-crisis-qatar-world-cup-saudi-arabia-uae-blockade-al-jazeera-football-united-arab-emirates-a7996276.html>). *The Independent*. 12 October 2017. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201118085358/https://www.independent.co.uk/voices/middle-east-football-crisis-qatar-world-cup-saudi-arabia-uae-blockade-al-jazeera-football-united-arab-emirates-a7996276.html>) from the original on 18 November 2020. Retrieved 17 December 2020.
395. Gambrell, Jon (10 October 2017). "Outspoken Dubai security chief urges Qatar to give up 2022 World Cup" (<https://www.timesofisrael.com/outspoken-dubai-security-chief-urges-qatar-to-give-up-2022-world-cup/amp/>). *The Times of Israel*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210904234006/https://www.timesofisrael.com/outspoken-dubai-security-chief-urges-qatar-to-give-up-2022-world-cup/amp/>) from the original on 4 September 2021. Retrieved 4 September 2021.
396. "UAE: Qatar must shun 'extremism' to host 2022 World Cup" (<https://www.reuters.com/article/amp/idUSKBN1CF1GJ>). *Reuters*. 10 October 2017. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210904234013/https://www.reuters.com/article/amp/idUSKBN1CF1GJ>) from the original on 4 September 2021. Retrieved 4 September 2021.
397. "Russia banned for four years to include 2020 Olympics and 2022 World Cup" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/olympics/50710598>). *BBC Sport*. 9 December 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210112113452/https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/olympics/50710598>) from the original on 12 January 2021. Retrieved 9 December 2019.
398. "Can Russia play at the World Cup 2022 and Euro 2020?" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/50716196>). *BBC Sport*. 9 December 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201118030106/https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/50716196>) from the original on 18 November 2020. Retrieved 9 December 2019.
399. "WADA files official request with Court of Arbitration for Sport to resolve RUSADA dispute" (<https://www.wada-ama.org/en/media/news/2020-01/wada-files-official-request-with-court-of-arbitration-for-sport-to-resolve-rusada>). World Anti-Doping Agency. 9 January 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201001171403/https://www.wada-ama.org/en/media/news/2020-01/wada-files-official-request-with-court-of-arbitration-for-sport-to-resolve-rusada>) from the original on 1 October 2020. Retrieved 14 February 2020.
400. "CAS arbitration WADA v. RUSADA: Decision" (<https://www.tas-cas.org/en/general-information/news-detail/article/cas-arbitration-wada-v-rusada-decision.html>). *TAS / CAS*. 17 December 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210603043143/https://www.tas-cas.org/en/general-information/news-detail/article/cas-arbitration-wada-v-rusada-decision.html>) from the original on 3 June 2021. Retrieved 17 December 2020.
401. "Statement" (<https://pzpn.pl/en/association/news/2022-02-24/statement>). Polish Football Association. 24 February 2022. Retrieved 25 February 2022.
402. "Poland does not intend to play the play-off match against Russia" (<https://pzpn.pl/en/national-teams/national-team-a/news/2022-02-26/poland-does-not-intend-to-play-the-play-off-match-against-russia>). Polish Football Association. 26 February 2022. Retrieved 26 February 2022.
403. "SvFF: herrlandslaget kommer inte att spela mot Ryssland" (<https://svff.svenskfotboll.se/nyheter/2022/02/svff-herrlandslaget-kommer-inte-att-spela-mot-ryssland/>) [SvFF: the men's national team will not play against Russia] (in Swedish). Swedish Football Association. 26 February 2022. Retrieved 26 February 2022.
404. "Komuniké z mimořádného zasedání VV FAČR ze dne 27. 2. 2022" (<https://facr.fotbal.cz/komunike-z-mimoradneho-zasedani-vv-facr-ze-dne-27-2-2022/a15908/>) [Communiqué from the extraordinary meeting of the FAČR SC of 27 February 2022] (in Czech). Czech Football Association. 27 February 2022. Retrieved 27 February 2022.
405. "Olympics: Russia to compete under ROC acronym in Tokyo as part of doping sanctions" (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-olympics-2020-russia/olympics-russia-to-compete-under-roc-acronym-in-tokyo-as-part-of-doping-sanctions-idUSKBN2AJ1U>). *Reuters*. 19 February 2021. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210220020504/https://www.reuters.com/article/us-olympics-2020-russia/olympics-russia-to-compete-under-roc-acronym-in-tokyo-as-part-of-doping-sanctions-idUSKBN2AJ1U>) from the original on 20 February 2021. Retrieved 20 February 2021.
406. "Bureau of the FIFA Council takes initial measures with regard to war in Ukraine" (<https://www.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/worldcup/qatar2022/media-releases/bureau-of-the-fifa-council-takes-initial-measures-with-regard-to-war-in>). FIFA. 27 February 2022. Retrieved 27 February 2022.
407. "Fifa and Uefa suspend all Russian teams" (<https://www.bbc.com/sport/athletics/60560567>). *BBC Sport*. 28 February 2022. Retrieved 28 February 2022.
408. MacInnes, Paul (8 November 2022). "Qatar World Cup ambassador criticised for 'harmful' homosexuality comments" (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/nov/08/qatar-world-cup-ambassador-homosexuality>). *The Guardian*. Retrieved 29 November 2022.
409. "FIFA abre nueva investigación a México por grito homofóbico" (<https://vanguardiaveracruz.com/fifa-abre-nueva-investigacion-a-mexico-por-grito-homofobico/>) [FIFA opens a new investigation to Mexico over homophobic chant]. *Vanguardia de Veracruz* (in Spanish). 1 December 2022. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
410. Buckingham, Philip; Whitehead, Jacob (23 November 2022). "Denmark ready to lead European withdrawal from FIFA over armband row" (<https://www.irishexaminer.com/sport/soccer/arid-41013320.html>). *Irish Examiner*. Retrieved 24 November 2022.

411. Delaney, Miguel. "Fifa says rainbow colours are now allowed in Qatar after flags confiscated" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/world-cup/fifa-rainbow-lgbtq-qatar-2022-b2232145.html>). *Independent*. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
412. Church, Ben (28 November 2022). "Exclusive: World Cup soccer fans stopped by security officials for wearing rainbow-coloured items" (<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/11/26/football/german-soccer-fans-rainbow-colors-qatar-2022-world-cup-spt-intl/index.html>). *CNN*. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
413. King, Jasper (30 November 2022). "England fan 'strip-searched' after wearing rainbow-coloured top and hat" (<https://metro.co.uk/2022/11/30/world-cup-england-fan-strip-searched-after-wearing-rainbow-clothes-17850629/>). *Metro*.
414. "Rainbow-coloured clothing and items are causing a stir at the Qatar World Cup. Here's why" (<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-11-22/fifa-world-cup-qatar-rainbow-clothing-one-love-armband/101681732>). *ABC News*. 22 November 2022. Retrieved 22 November 2022.
415. *Qatar Emir comments on the presence of LGBTQ community during World Cup* (<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/VpdcYFY9pE>), retrieved 21 December 2022
416. *World Cup: Gay fans 'will feel safe'* (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qyf2DrNvRPU>), retrieved 21 December 2022
417. "FIFA World Cup: Why Qatar Is a Controversial Host" (<https://greekreporter.com/2022/11/17/fifa-world-cup-qatar-controversial-host/>). *GreekReporter.com*. 17 November 2022.
418. "FIFA rebuked over plea to World Cup teams to 'focus on football' in Qatar" (<https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20221104-fifa-rebuked-over-plea-to-world-cup-teams-to-focus-on-football-in-qatar>). *France 24*. 4 November 2022.
419. "FIFA World Cup: Why Qatar Is a Controversial Host" (<https://greekreporter.com/2022/11/17/fifa-world-cup-qatar-controversial-host/>). *GreekReporter.com*. 17 November 2022.
420. "FIFA rebuked over plea to World Cup teams to 'focus on football' in Qatar" (<https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20221104-fifa-rebuked-over-plea-to-world-cup-teams-to-focus-on-football-in-qatar>). *France 24*. 4 November 2022.
421. "Qatar: Male Guardianship Severely Curtails Women's Rights" (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/03/29/qatar-male-guardianship-severely-curtailed-womens-rights>). *Human Rights Watch*. 29 March 2021.
422. "La mexicana acusada de adulterio en Qatar se libra de la prisión y los 100 latigazos" (<https://elpais.com/mexico/2022-04-03/la-mexicana-acusada-de-adulterio-en-qatar-se-libra-de-la-prision-y-los-100-latigazos.html>). *El País* (in Spanish). 23 April 2022. Retrieved 23 September 2022.
423. " 'A major breach': How Iran is trying to use the World Cup to stifle protests" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/iran-regime-world-cup-qatar-b2235304.html>). *Independent*. 29 November 2022. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
424. "IRGC Man Says Qatar Helping Iran Silence Dissidents in World Cup" (<https://www.iranintl.com/en/202211279876>). *Iran International*. 27 November 2022. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
425. "Journalists have Qatar World Cup visas 'revoked' after Iranian 'terrorist' designation" (<https://pressgazette.co.uk/publishers/broadcast/iran-international-television-qatar-world-cup-revoked/>). *PressGazette*. 17 November 2022. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
426. "Qatar 2022: World Cup staff confront Iran fan over Mahsa Amini shirt as Fifa begins cracking down on protests" (<https://news.co.uk/sport/football/world-cup-security-staff-mahsa-amini-iran-shirt-woman-wales-1993684>). *PressGazette*. 25 November 2022. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
427. "Mahsa Amini: Woman dies after arrest by Iran's morality police" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/9/16/iranian-woman-dies-after-moral-polices-detention-reports>). *Al Jazeera*. 16 September 2022. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
428. "Danish TV presenter 'detained by Qatari Police for filming Iranians under attack from pro-government mob' " (<https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/news/rasmus-tanholdt-detained-qatar-police-b2235829.html>). *Independent*. 4 November 2022. Retrieved 1 December 2022.
429. Panja, Tariq (14 November 2022). "Qatar World Cup Faces New Edict: Hide the Beer" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/14/sports/soccer/world-cup-beer-fifa.html>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 19 November 2022.
430. "Explosive tirade from FIFA boss threatens to overshadow World Cup opener" (<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/11/19/football/gianni-infantino-press-conference-qatar-2022-world-cup-spt-intl/index.html>). *CNN*. 20 November 2022. Retrieved 22 November 2022.
431. *Qatar forcing Islamic laws on non-Muslims? Jews say prayers, Kosher food prohibited – report* (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DUXU7fK3PGg>). *Hindustan Times*. 23 November 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221204204431/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DUXU7fK3PGg>) from the original on 4 December 2022. Retrieved 13 December 2022 – via YouTube.
432. "Qatar World Cup: Jewish organisation says kosher food and public prayer banned" (<https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/qatar-world-cup-report-kosher-food-jewish-prayer>). *Middle East Eye*. 21 November 2022.
433. Klein, Zvika. "Qatar won't allow any cooked Kosher food and public Jewish prayer" (<https://www.jpost.com/international/article-722891>). *The Jerusalem Post | Jpost.com*. Retrieved 19 November 2022.
434. Klein, Zvika (24 November 2022). " 'All Israeli demands were met [by Qatar], including Kosher food' – sources" (<https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/article-723281>). *The Jerusalem Post*. Retrieved 2 December 2022.
435. *There is no Israel': Arabs humiliate Israelis in Qatar; Heckling videos go viral | FIFA World Cup* (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nYyx5E5rZ9o>). *Hindustan Times*. 29 November 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221206035051/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nYyx5E5rZ9o>) from the original on 6 December 2022. Retrieved 13 December 2022 – via YouTube.
436. Gold, Hadas (2 December 2022). "Israeli journalists experience chilly reception at Qatar World Cup" (<https://www.cnn.com/2022/12/02/football/israeli-journalists-doha-mime-spt-intl/index.html>). *CNN*. Retrieved 4 December 2022.
437. "Israelis shunned at Qatar World Cup: 'You are not welcome' " (<https://www.jpost.com/middle-east/article-723449>). *The Jerusalem Post*. 27 November 2022. Retrieved 27 November 2022.

438. Miller, Andrew Mark (16 November 2022). "Israel urges citizens to 'downplay' their Israeli identity at Qatar World Cup for their own 'security' " (<https://www.foxnews.com/world/israel-urges-citizens-downplay-their-israeli-identity-qatar-world-cup-their-own-security>). Fox News.
439. McKern, James (19 November 2022). "New photos reveal World Cup fan village unfinished just days out" (<https://www.foxsports.com.au/football/world-cup/new-photos-reveal-world-cup-fan-village-unfinished-just-days-out/news-story/95131f1dec31750cc45e1a6c4cfdc5d9>). Fox Sports. News.com.au. Retrieved 21 November 2022.
440. *Inside Qatar's fan village | World Cup 2022* (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3mk8VnITpbo>). BBC Sport. 20 November 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221204204434/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3mk8VnITpbo>) from the original on 4 December 2022. Retrieved 13 December 2022 – via YouTube.
441. "Murky tap water, roasting heat, no loo roll: Inside Qatar's £175-a-night fan tents" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/travel/news-and-advice/qatar-world-cup-fan-tents-b2230407.html>). *The Independent*. 22 November 2022. Retrieved 4 December 2022.
442. *Mixed reaction to Qatar 2022 accommodation* (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xAUgYbFBWfA>). Associated Press. 24 November 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221204231214/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xAUgYbFBWfA>) from the original on 4 December 2022. Retrieved 13 December 2022 – via YouTube.
443. Debre, Isabel (23 November 2022). "Remote desert camps house World Cup fans on a budget" (<https://apnews.com/article/world-cup-sports-travel-soccer-qatar-3cfbb0de1758fef1d0a042a02b5624a6>). *Associated Press*. Retrieved 4 December 2022.
444. Debre, Isabel (24 November 2022). "World Cup fans put off by prices, beer limits commute by air" (<https://www.seattletimes.com/business/world-cup-fans-put-off-by-prices-beer-limits-commute-by-air/>). *The Seattle Times*. Associated Press. Retrieved 24 November 2022.
445. World Cup 2022: Qatar draws in multi-nation security force for tournament (<https://www.thenationalnews.com/gulf-news/2022/10/17/world-cup-2022-qatar-draws-in-multi-nation-security-force-for-tournament/>)
446. Qatar banks on Pakistani troops for World Cup 2022 security (<https://www.dw.com/en/qatar-banks-on-pakistani-troops-for-world-cup-2022-security/a-63773909>)

External links

- Official website (<https://www.qatar2022.qa/>) 
 - Post match summary reports (<https://www.fifatrainingcentre.com/en/fwc2022/post-match-summaries/post-match-summary-reports.php>)
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2022_FIFA_World_Cup&oldid=1157137221"

